

Youth and Family Indicators Report



**Chesterfield County
Youth Planning and Development**

April 2010



For the third time, Chesterfield County has been named one of the 100 Best Communities for Young People by America's Promise – The Alliance for Youth. Winning communities were recognized for their commitment to provide healthy, safe and caring environments for young people.

Chesterfield County was selected because of the community's philosophy that collaboration is the key to helping kids succeed and because of the wide array of services and resources available for the community's youths and families.

America's Promise, which was founded by Gen. Colin Powell, is a broad-based alliance whose members work together to ensure the well-being of children and youths. For more information about America's Promise, visit americaspromise.org.



Providing a FIRST CHOICE community
through excellence in public service

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This report is also available at
chesterfield.gov
(click on Government, then Reports and Studies).

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics relating to the status of youths and families in Chesterfield County. A multi-year time span is reported to help identify trends. Many of the indicators in this report follow the Communities That Care model for assessing risk in community, family and school environments.

The purpose of this report is to present data about youths and families, but not to analyze it. Charts are included with the data to give a quick visual perception of the trends. The data presented in this report is the most current data available at this time.

This report is designed to highlight the status of children and families in Chesterfield County for greater community awareness. Both the private and public sectors are encouraged to use this information to help determine priorities for action and to develop programs that prevent or reduce unwanted outcomes for Chesterfield County children and youths.

We thank the Chesterfield County and Virginia agencies that assisted us by providing the statistics contained in this report.

If you have any questions, comments or suggestions for additional indicators to be included in this report, contact the Chesterfield County Youth Planning and Development Department by mail at P.O. Box 40, Chesterfield, VA 23832, by phone at (804) 796-7100, or by e-mail at youthservices@chesterfield.gov.



Demographic Indicators

Chesterfield County is the most populous jurisdiction in the Richmond metropolitan area. Its estimated population as of Jan. 1, 2009, was 314,000. Growth in 2008 was the slowest in 27 years.

Chesterfield County continues to become more racially diverse. Between 1990 and 2000, the county's minority population grew by 70 percent, and minorities made up about 23 percent of Chesterfield's 2000 population, compared to about 15 percent in 1990. In 2000, a multiple races category was added to capture the very large population that is more than one race. Between 2000 and 2008, minority populations grew to represent 27.1 percent of the population, an 18 percent increase.

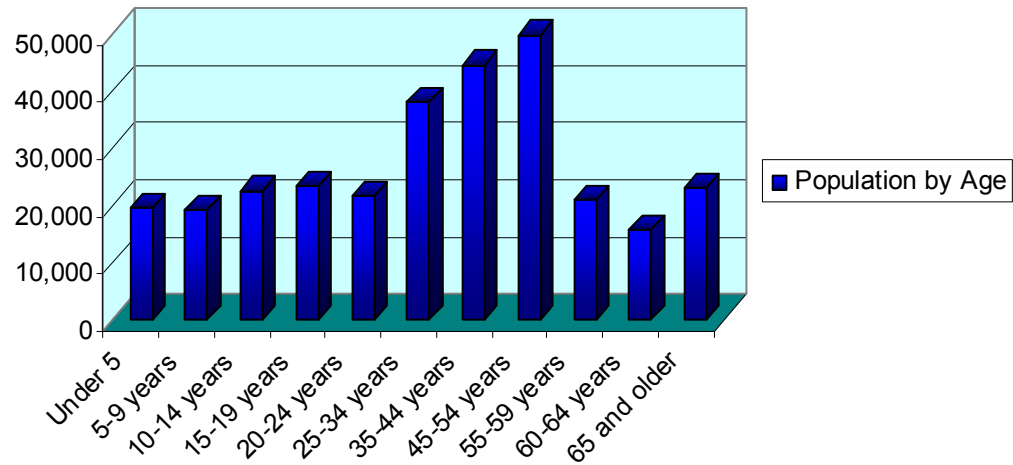
Traditional family makeup in the county decreased from 47 percent growth in female-headed families from 1990 through 2000 to 23 percent from 2006 through 2008. Another significant change for Chesterfield is that although the population increased by 15 percent, the number of traditional families (mom, dad and kids) increased by only 6 percent. The 2006-2008 Demographic Estimates indicates that the number of households without individuals was greater than those with individuals.

Single-parent households headed by a male-headed household decreased significantly from 70 percent in 2000 to 44 percent between 2006 and 2008.

Chesterfield County Population by Age

	2006-2008 Demographic Estimates
Total population	298,617
Under 5	19,544
5-9	19,170
10-14	22,581
15-19	23,467
20-24	21,671
25-34	38,165
35-44	44,486
45-54	49,754
55-59	20,898
60-64	15,795
65 and older	23,086
Median age	35.9

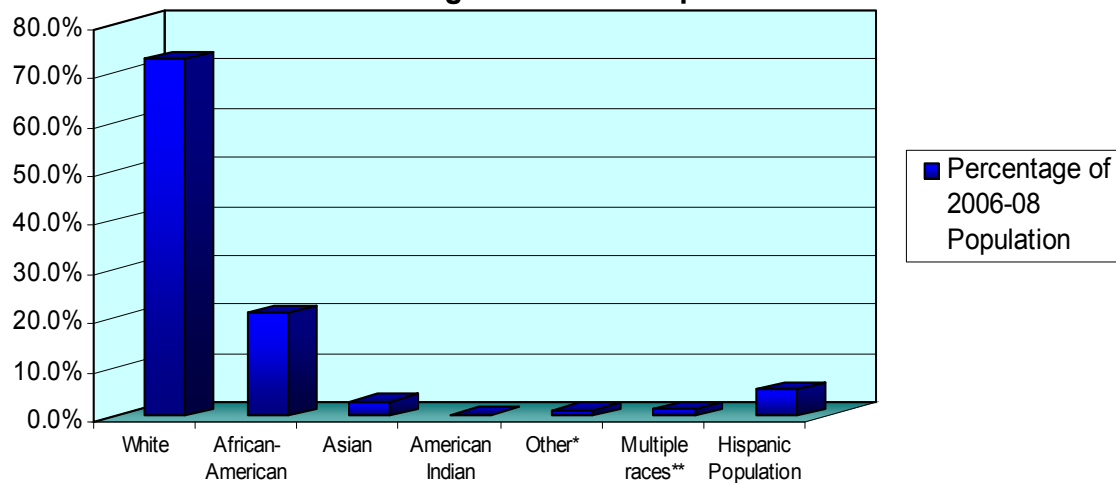
Source: Chesterfield County Planning Department and <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Chesterfield County Population by Age 2006-2008**Chesterfield County Racial Diversity**

	1990 Census	2000 Census	2006-2008 Demographic Estimates	Percentage of 2006-2008 Population
White	177,067	199,447	217,679	72.9%
Black/African-American	27,196	46,195	62,998	21.1%
Asian	3,738	8,545	8,939	3.0%
American Indian	487	851	1,008	0.3%
Other	786	3,472	3,845	1.2%
Multiple races**		3,672	4,440	1.5%
Total	209,274	259,903	298,617	100.0%
Hispanic Population	2,511	7,617	16,364	5.5%

Source: Chesterfield County Planning Department and <http://factfinder.census.gov>

** New category in 2000 census

**Racial Diversity
Percentage of 2006-08 Population**

Chesterfield County Households

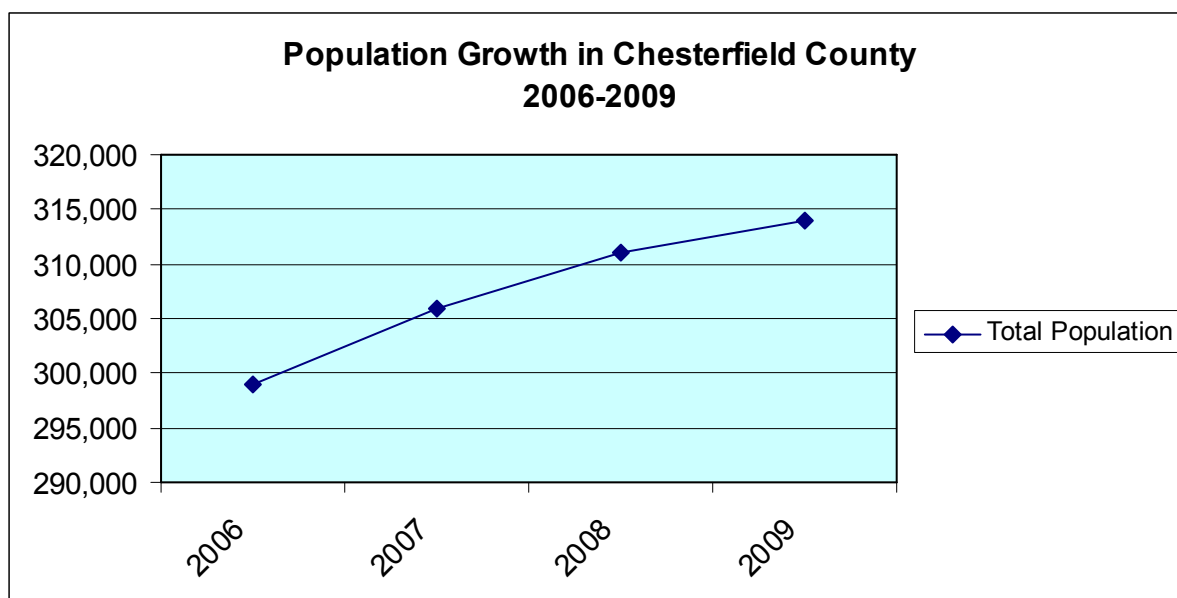
	1990 Census	2000 Census	2006-2008 Demographic Estimates	Percentage Change from 1999 to 2000	Percentage Change from 2000 to 2006-2008
Total households	73,441	93,772	110,283	+28%	+18%
Total households with-out individuals under 18	38,911	52,895	66,752	+36%	21%
Total households with individuals under 18	34,530	40,877	43,531	+18%	+6%
Married couples with children under 18	28,152	29,652	29,889	+5%	-.01%
Female-Headed with children under 18	7,138	10,479	12,928	+47%	+23%
Male-Headed with children under 18	1,931	3,297	4,741	+70%	+44%
Mean family size	3.18	3.11	3.10		

Source: Chesterfield County Planning Department and <http://www.factfinder.census.gov>

Population Growth in Chesterfield County, 2006-2009 (as of Jan. 1)

	Total Population	Total Increase	Annual Growth Rate
2006	299,000	8,000	2.90%
2007	306,000	7,000	2.50%
2008	311,000	5,000	1.80%
2009	314,000	3,000	1.00%

Source: Chesterfield County Planning Department and <http://chesterfield.gov>. Click on Government, reports and studies and Demographics and Economic.



School Demographic Indicators

In 2008-09, more than 58,571 students attended Chesterfield County's 64 public schools. School enrollment has continued to increase, with the greatest growth in enrollment occurring at the elementary- and high-school levels.

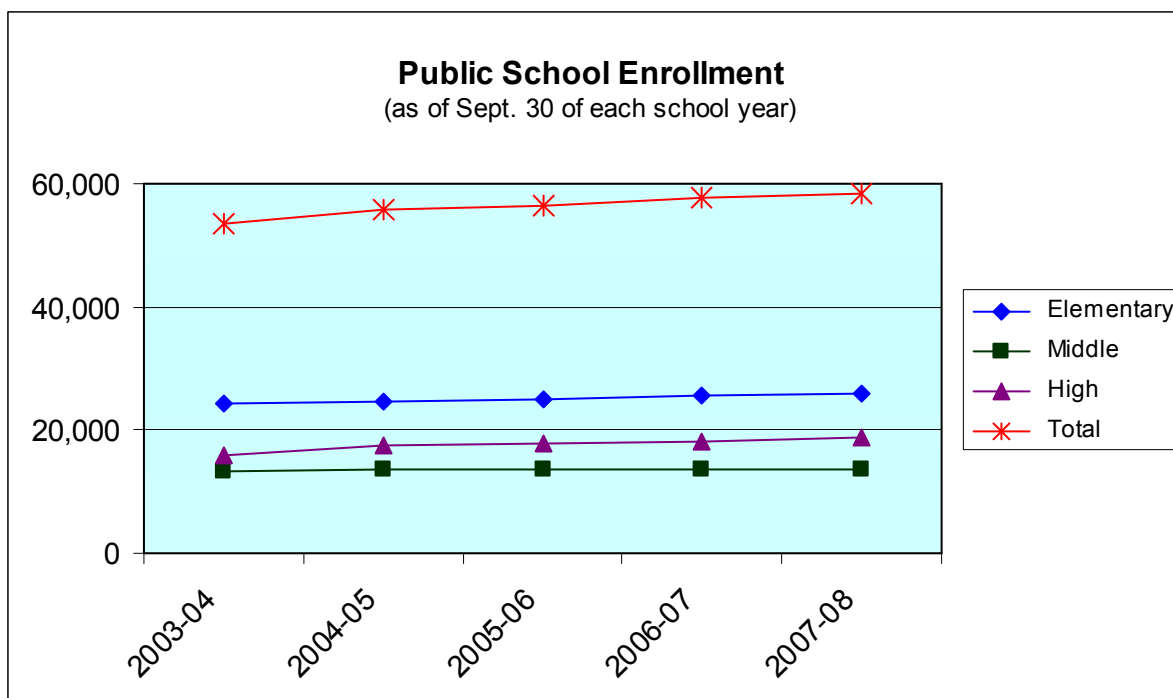
The schools continue to become more diverse. Student enrollment demographics continue to change, as do the number of students whose families live in poverty. The number of students identified as gifted and limited English proficient continue to increase as well.

Public School Enrollment

(as of Sept. 30 of each school year)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Elementary	24,552	25,021	25,651	25,953	26,096
Middle	13,605	13,694	13,657	13,656	13,581
High	17,499	17,699	18,278	18,805	18,894
Total	55,656	56,414	57,586	58,414	58,571

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools



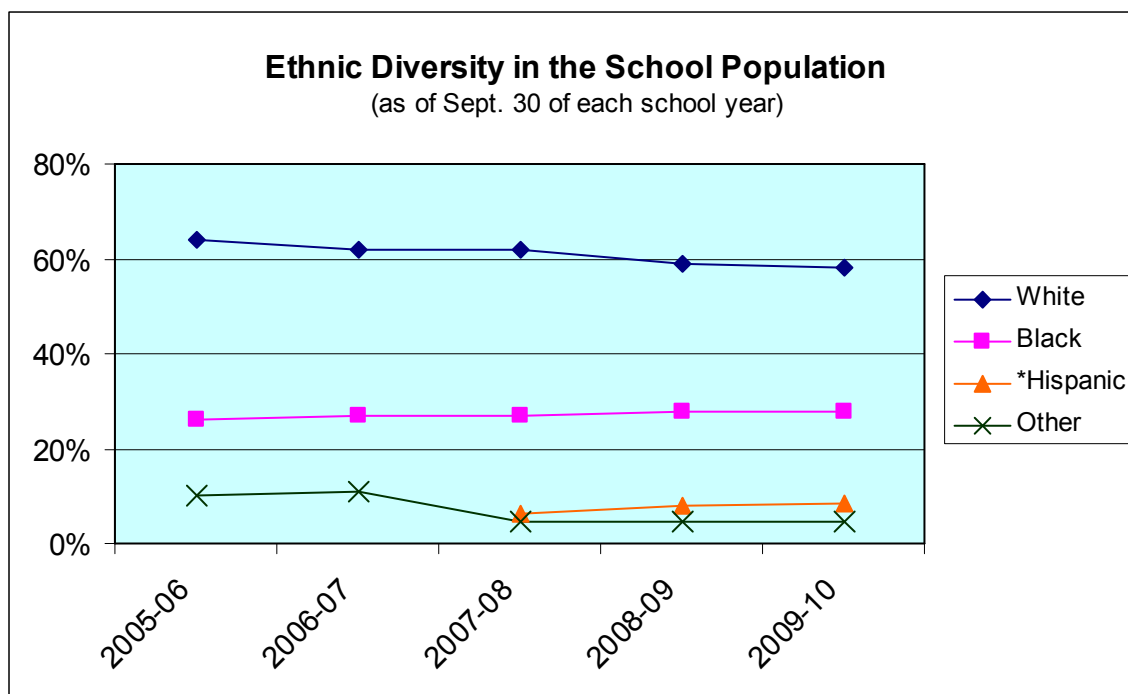
Ethnic Diversity in the School Population

(as of Sept. 30 of each school year)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
White	64%	62%	62%	59%	58%
Black	26%	27%	27%	28%	28%
*Hispanic			6.4%	7.8%	8.3%
Other	10%	11%	4.6%	4.8%	4.7%

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

*Hispanic category was not separated from the Other category until 2007-08.



2007-10 Students in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) Programs

2005-07 data reflect the students in English as a Second Language (ESL)
(as of Sept. 23 of each school year)*

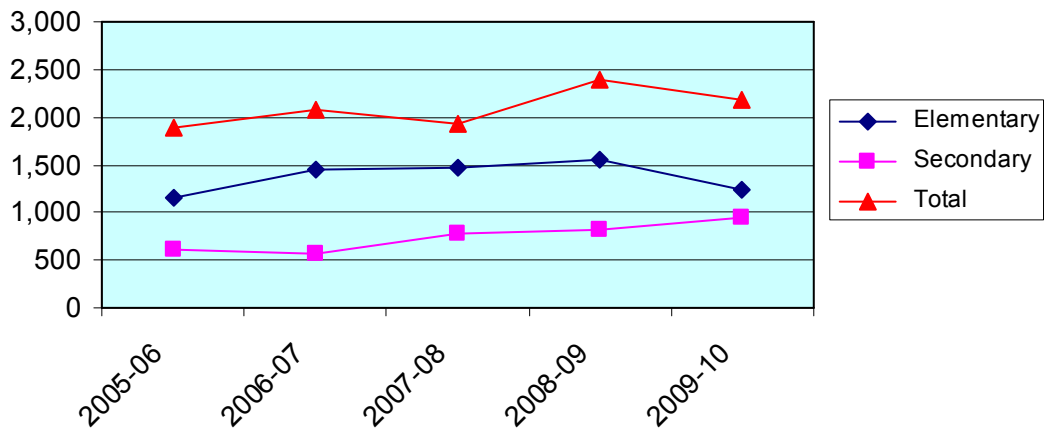
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Elementary	1,156	1,440	1,486	1,556	1,233
Secondary	601	571	762	827	940
Total	1,757	2,011	2,248	2,383	2,173

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

*The change in the terminology from English as a Second Language (ESL) to English for Speakers of Other Languages occurred at the end of 2006. Students in the ESOL program are recent immigrants predominantly from Asian countries, such as Cambodia, Vietnam, China, Japan and Korea, or Spanish-speaking countries, such as El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico and Colombia.

Students in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) Programs

(2005-2007 Reflects ESL)

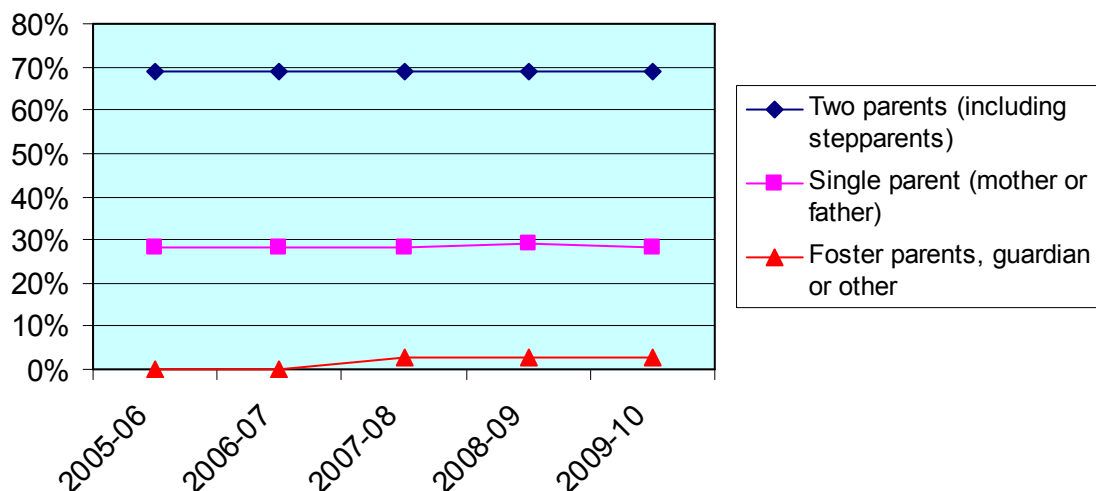


Family Structure of Chesterfield County Students

Percentage of students living with:	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Two parents (including stepparents)	69%	69%	69%	69%	68%
Single parent (mother or father)	28%	28%	28%	28%	29%
Foster parents, guardian or other	.03%	.04%	3%	3%	3%

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

Family Structure of Chesterfield County Students



Family & Child Poverty Indicators

Children who live in poverty are at risk for a variety of difficulties, including health-related problems, school failure and delinquency. The indicators in this section provide a sense of the extent of economic need in Chesterfield County.

The estimated median income for Chesterfield County households in 2008 was \$71,966. This is 1.2 times greater than the median income for Virginia.

Evidence of the impact of the economic downturn can be seen in increases to the average monthly caseload for both food stamps and Medicaid, which increased significantly in 2009. The average monthly enrollment for Women, Infants and Children, or WIC, a nutritional program for low-income women, continued the increase that began in fiscal 2003.

Family Income Chesterfield County 1990-2000 U.S. Census Comparison

	1990 Census	2000 Census	Percentage change	2008 Demographic Estimates
Total Families with Children	34,169	38,203	+12%	43,531
Median Income of Families	\$48,064	\$65,058	+ 35%	\$82,626
Families in Poverty				
All Family Households	2,050	2,417	+ 18%	*
Female-Headed Households	1,196	1,389	+ 16%	*

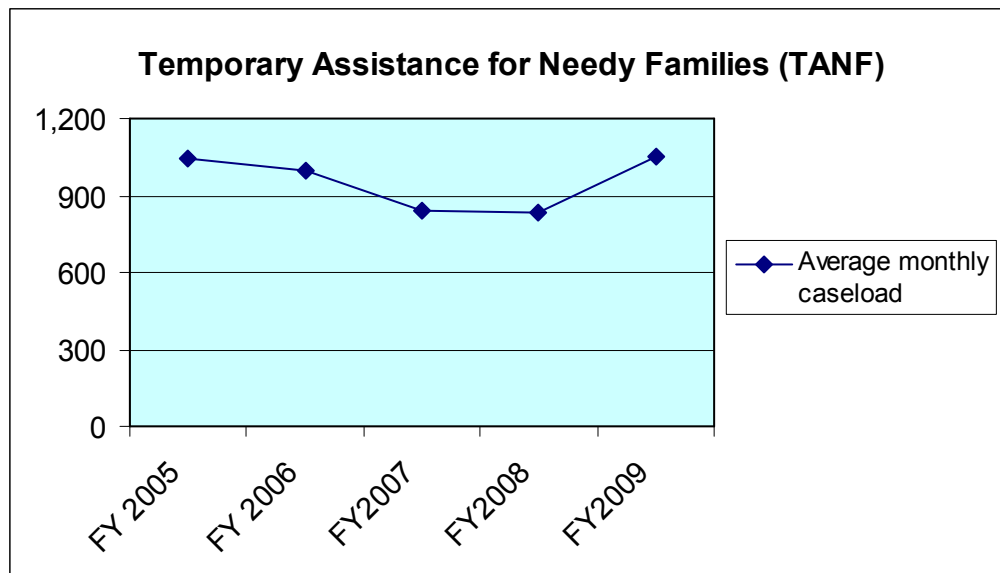
Source: Chesterfield County Planning Department and <http://factfinder.census.gov>

*Data is not available.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Average monthly caseload	1,045	999	842	833	1,053

Source: Chesterfield County Department of Social Services

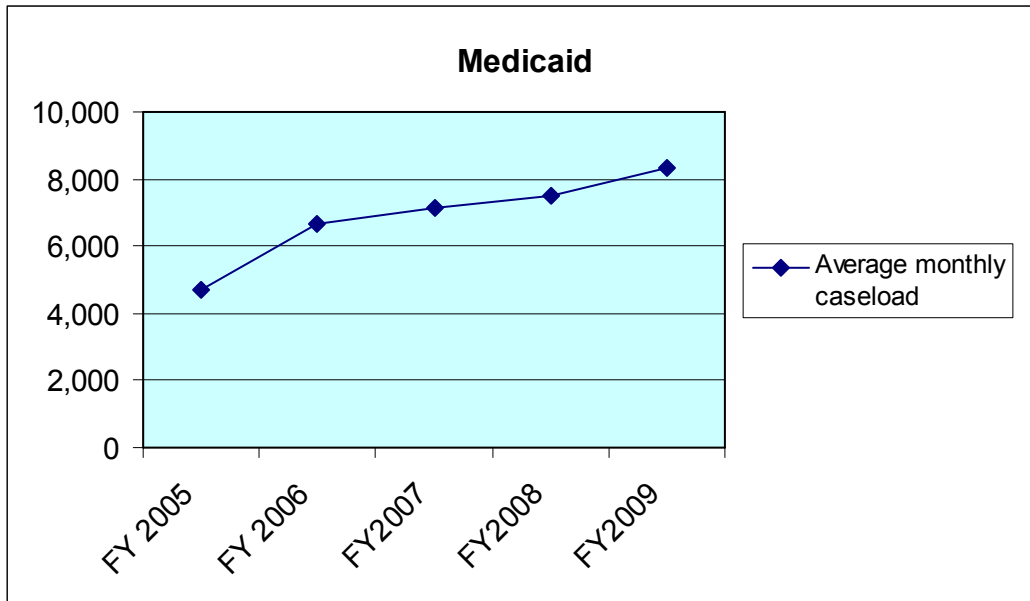


Medicaid

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Average monthly caseload	4,695	6,658	7,148	7,487	8,350

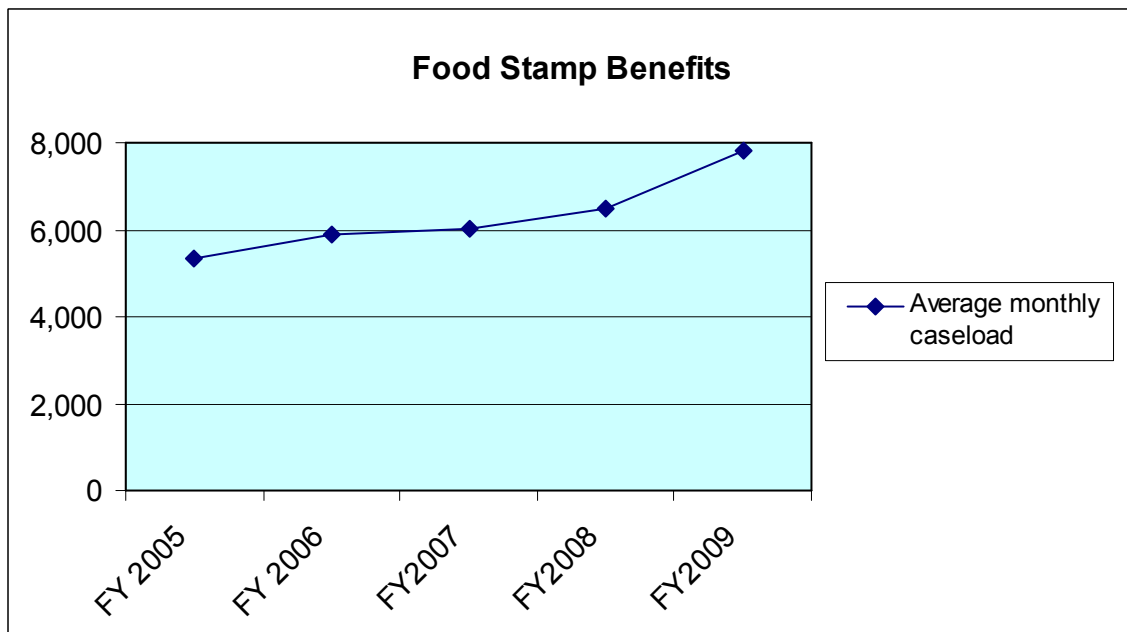
A case may consist of just an individual or an entire family.

Source: Chesterfield - Colonial Heights Department of Social Services

**Food Stamp Benefits**

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Average monthly caseload	5,351	5,882	6,004	6,487	7,817

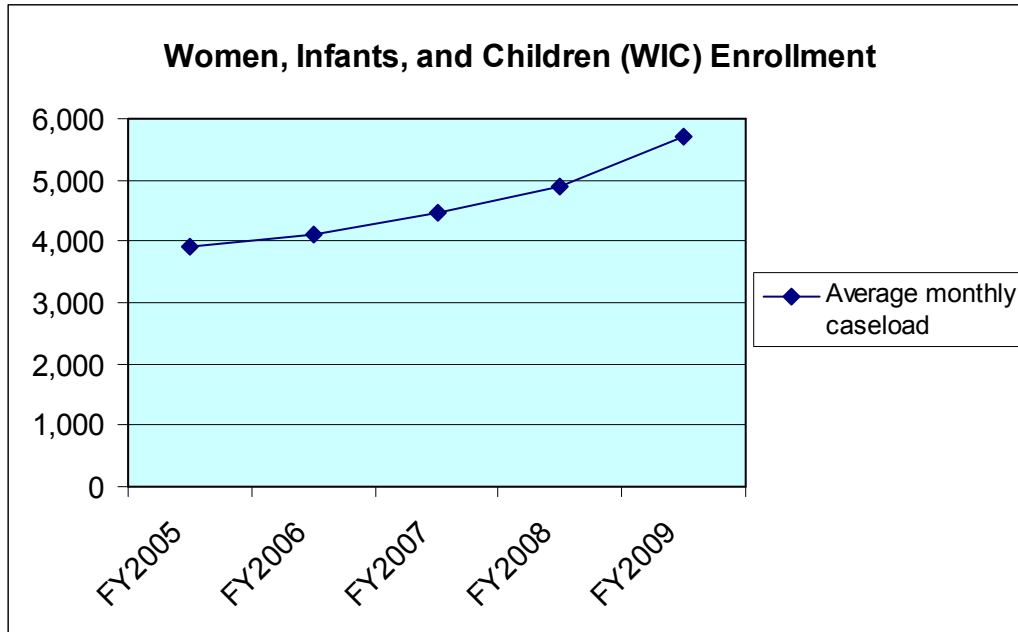
Source: Chesterfield - Colonial Heights Department of Social Services



Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Enrollment

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Average monthly caseload	3,926	4,111	4,481	4,896	5,709

Source: Chesterfield County Department of Health

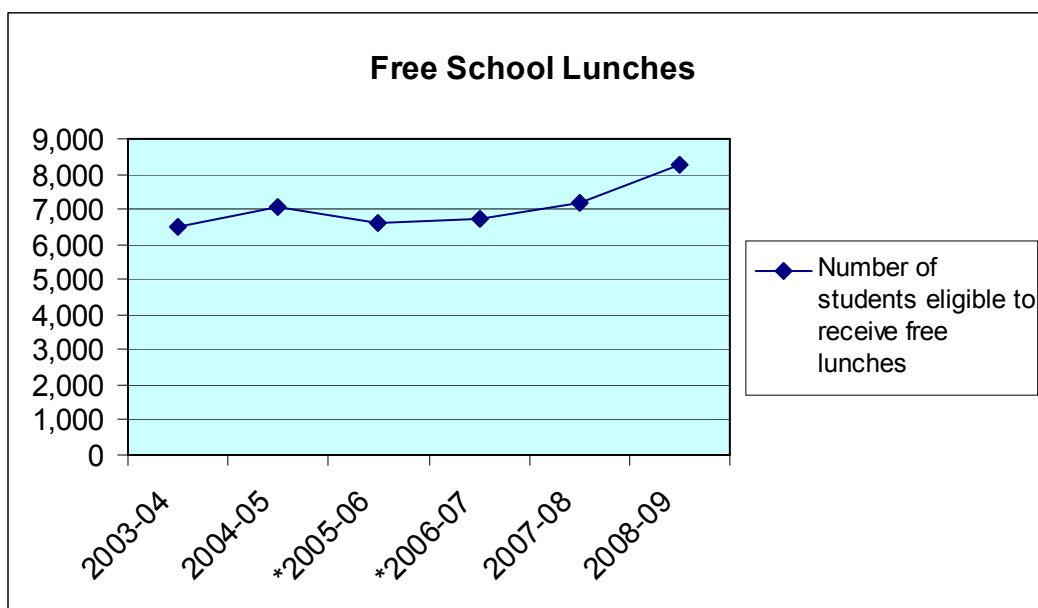
**Free School Lunches**

	2004-05	*2005-06	*2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Number of students eligible to receive free lunches	7,056	6,597	6,706	7,164	8,244

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

*The Federal School Meal program is not available in Chesterfield County High Schools.

The numbers reflect only students in the elementary and middle schools. Chesterfield County Public Schools also have 2,887 students who receive reduced price meals.



School-Related Indicators

As of Oct. 1, 2008, 58,571 students were attending one of Chesterfield County's 64 public schools. The following indicators provide information about academic success and children who are at risk of not succeeding in school, have dropped out of school or have been involved in school disciplinary actions.

The Scholastic Assessment Test, or SAT, began using a new testing format in 2006. Students now receive scores on critical reading, mathematics and writing. Under the new testing format the highest possible score a student may earn is 2400. The average SAT score in 2008 for Chesterfield County Public Schools was 1490. The average for Virginia in 2008 was 1514 and the national average was 1495. All Chesterfield County Public Schools were fully accredited by the Virginia Board of Education in 2008.

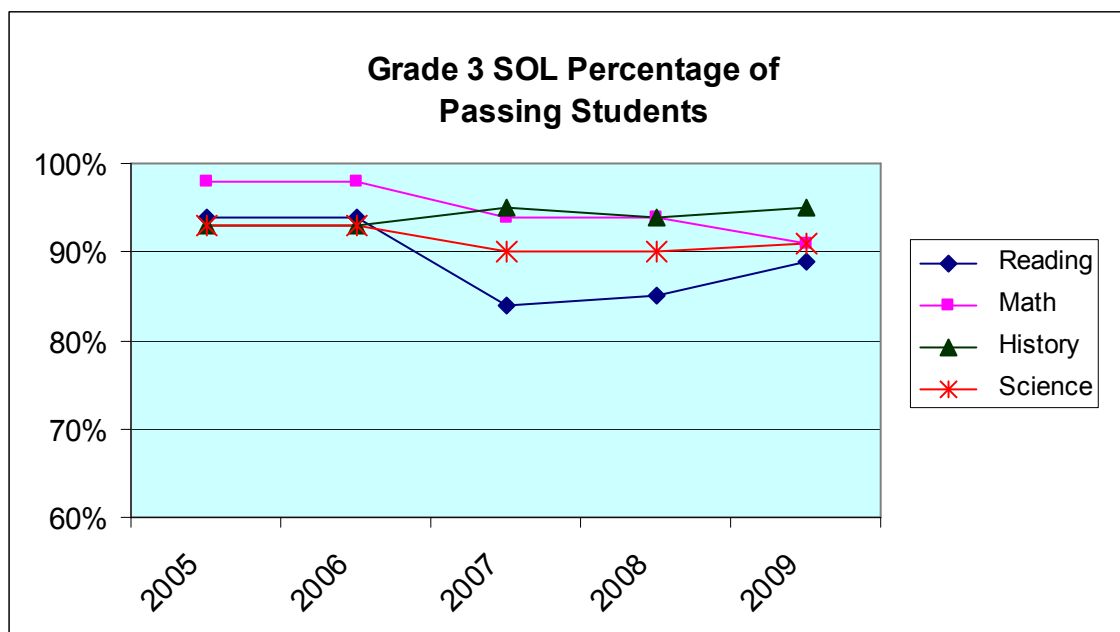
Standards of Learning (SOL) Percentage of Passing Students

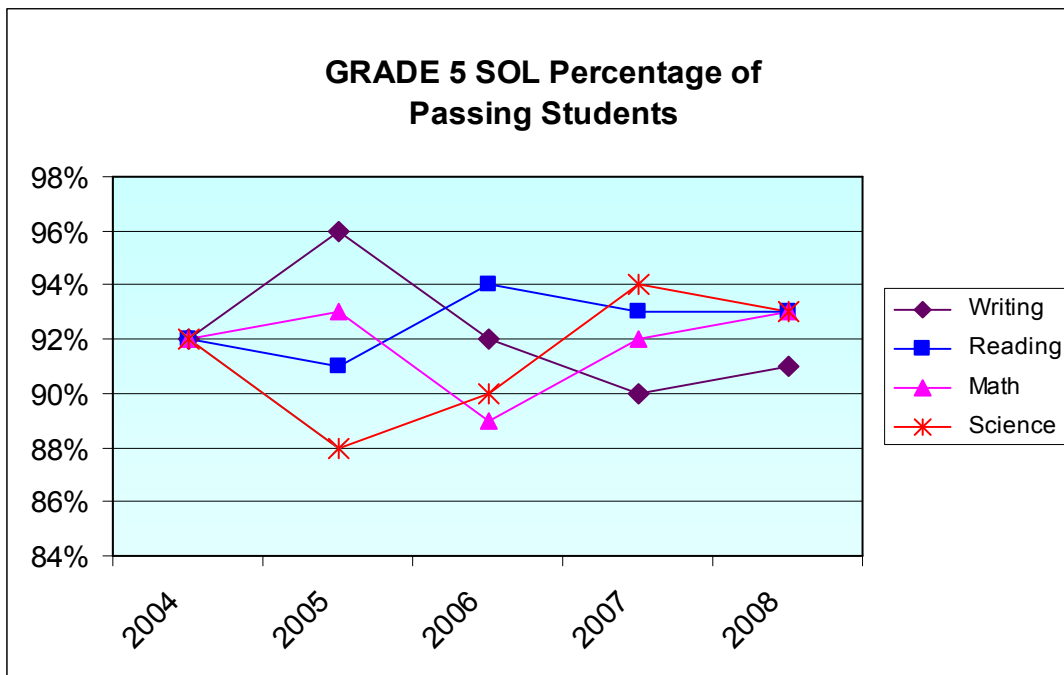
	GRADE 3					GRADE 5				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Writing						96%	92%	90%	91%	91%
Reading	94%	94%	84%	85%	89%	91%	94%	93%	93%	94%
Math	98%	98%	94%	94%	91%	93%	89%	92%	93%	91%
History	93%	93%	95%	94%	95%	*	*	*	*	*
Science	93%	93%	90%	90%	91%	88%	90%	94%	93%	91%

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

Third-graders do not take separate writing and reading tests. They take one comprehensive English test.

*Fifth-graders do not take a history SOL.



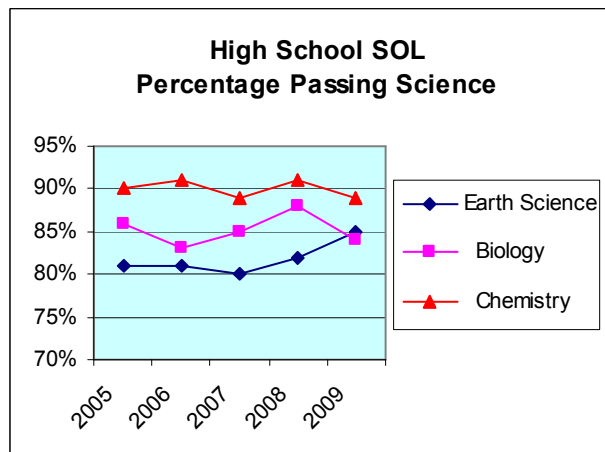
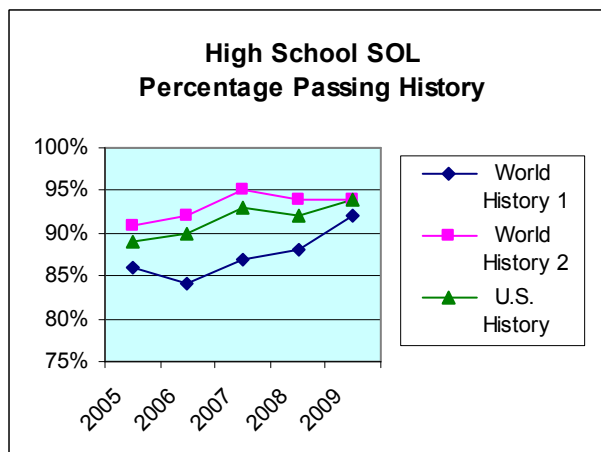
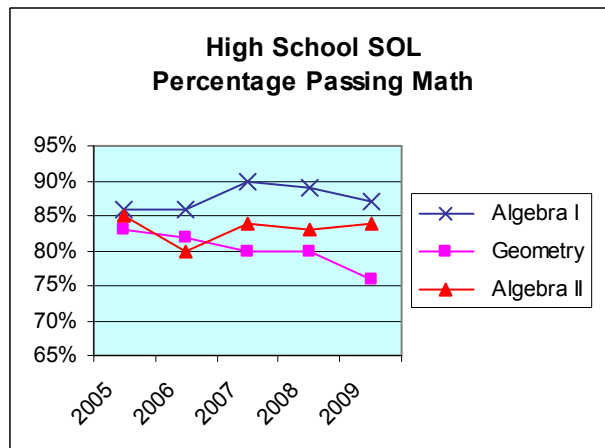
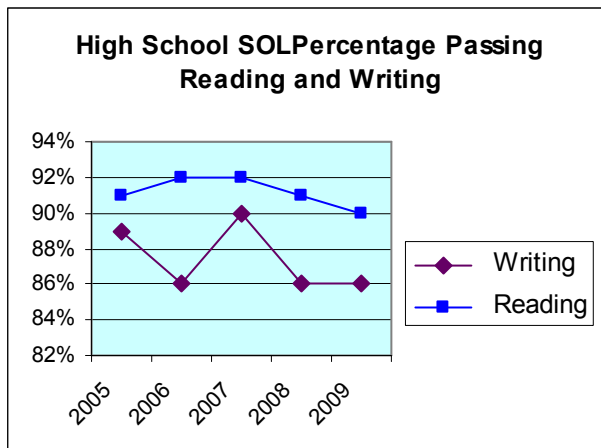
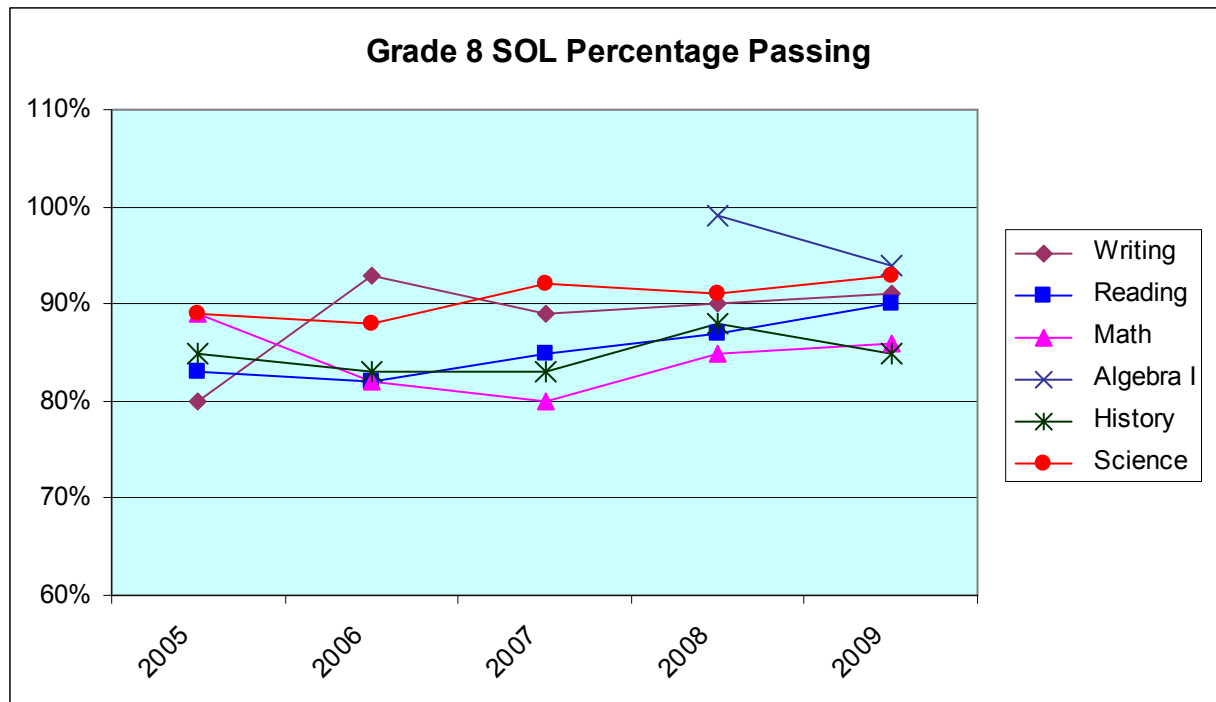


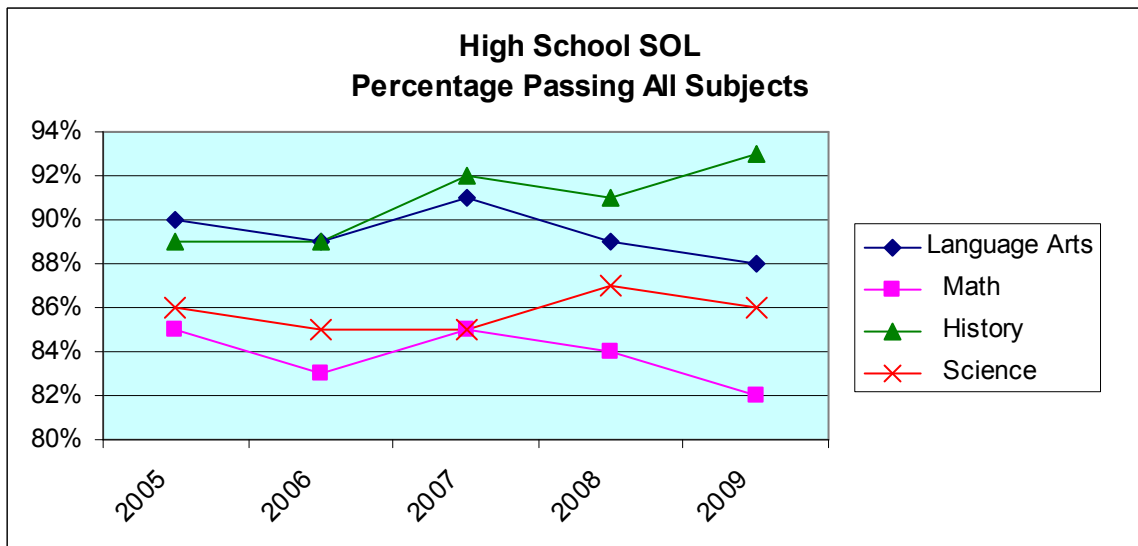
Standards of Learning (SOL), Percentage of Students

	GRADE 8					HIGH SCHOOL				
Percentage Passing	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Writing	80%	93%	89%	90%	91%	89%	86%	90%	86%	86%
Reading	83%	82%	85%	87%	90%	91%	92%	92%	91%	90%
Math	89%	82%	80%	85%	86%					
Algebra I	*	*	*	99%	94%	86%	86%	90%	89%	87%
Geometry	*	*	*	100%	100%	83%	82%	80%	80%	76%
Algebra II						85%	80%	84%	83%	84%
History	85%	83%	83%	88%	85%					
World History 1						86%	84%	87%	88%	92%
World History 2						91%	92%	95%	94%	94%
U.S. History						89%	90%	93%	92%	94%
Science	89%	88%	92%	91%	93%					
Earth Science						81%	81%	80%	82%	85%
Biology						86%	83%	85%	88%	84%
Chemistry						90%	91%	89%	91%	89%

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

*In 2008, eighth-graders were given Algebra I and Geometry SOL's for the first time.





Title I

Title I is a federal program that provides additional funding for schools to provide supplemental instructional assistance to students in reading and mathematics. A public school qualifies for Title I funding based on the school's percentage of students receiving a free or reduced-price lunch. The school's percentage of students receiving a free or reduced-price lunch must be a higher percentage than the county average. Children from low-income families are at a greater risk of not succeeding in school.

Title I Enrollment

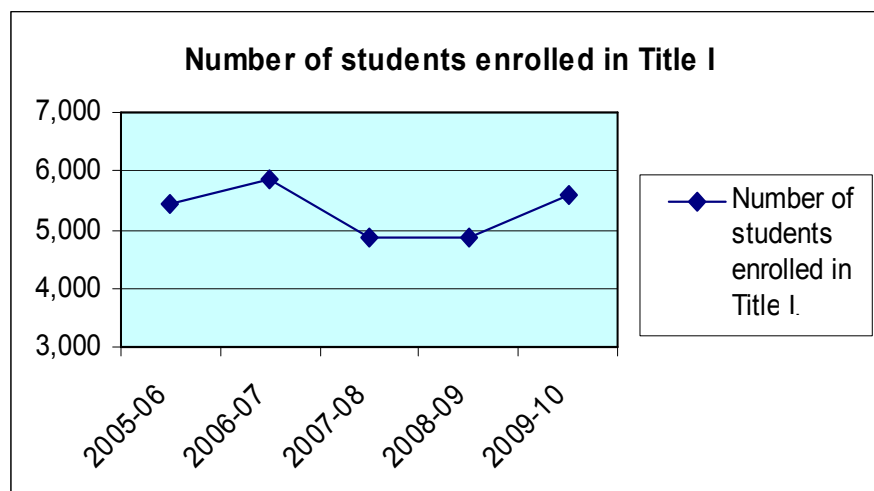
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Number of students enrolled in Title I*	5,434	5,846	4,864	4,873	5,596
Number of Title I Schools	8 SW 3 TA	9 SW 1 TA	8 SW 2 TA	8 SW 2 TA	9 SW 1 TA

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

SW – School Wide—every child can receive additional instruction.

TA – Targeted Assisted—only eligible students can receive supplemental instruction.

Grade levels served are Pre-K – 5.



SPECIAL EDUCATION

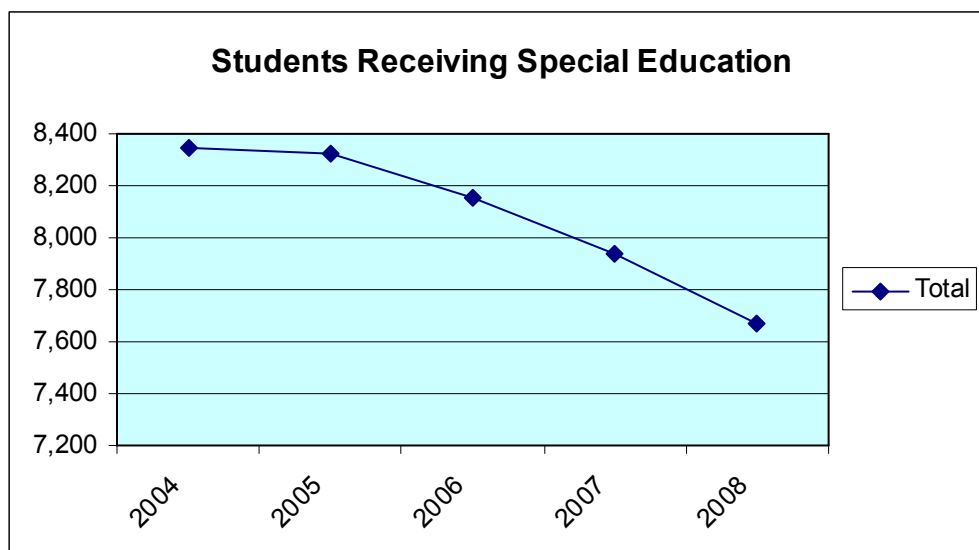
During the 2008-09 school year, 7,668 young people ages 3-22 received special-education services. Special-education students account for approximately 13 percent of all students enrolled in Chesterfield County Public Schools.

The figures presented in this section are based on 14 disability categories. The categories are intellectual disability retardation, severe disability, hearing impairments, speech or language impairments, visual impairments, emotional disturbance, orthopedic impairments, other health impairments, specific learning disabilities, deafness or blindness, multiple disabilities, autism, traumatic brain injury and developmental delay.

Children and Youths in Chesterfield County with Disabilities Receiving Special Education

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ages 3-5	611	629	630	582	614
Ages 6-10	2,724	2,765	3,384	2,794	2,699
Ages 11-15	3,499	3,411	3,189	3,066	2,837
Ages 16 and older	1,512	1,519	1,497	1,493	1,518
Total	8,346	8,324	8,155	7,935	7,668

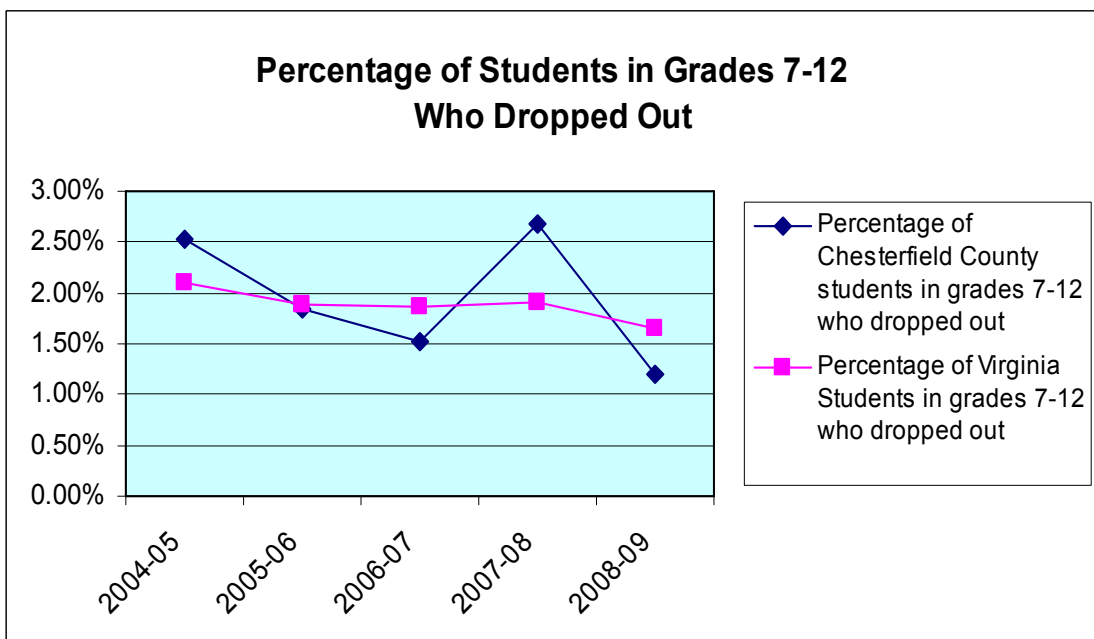
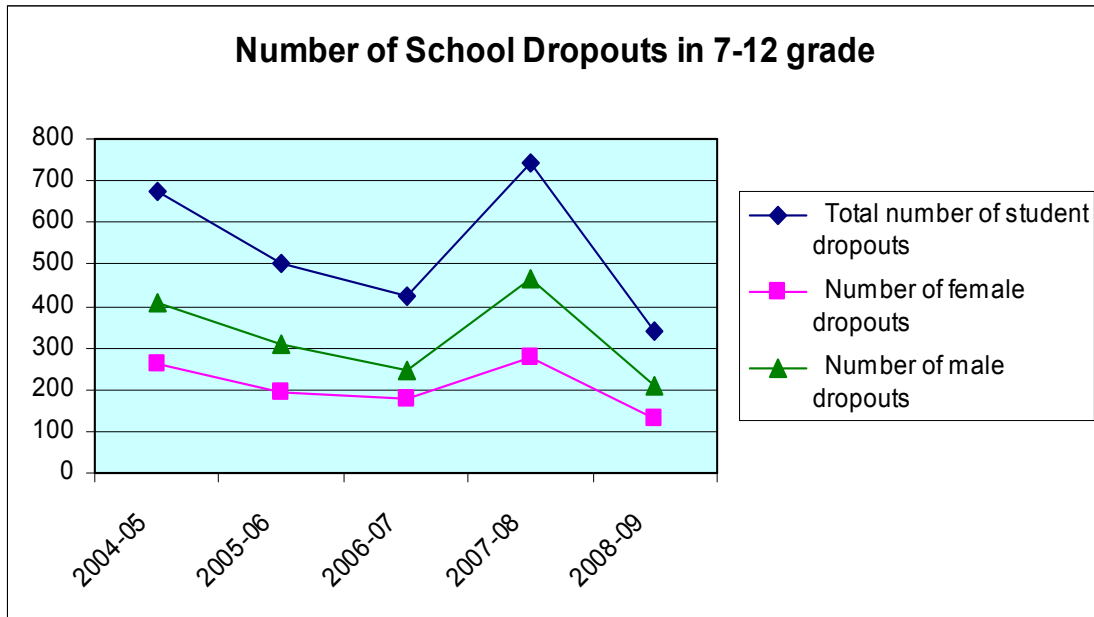
Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools Dec. 1, 2008 VDOE Child Count



School Dropouts

Chesterfield County Public Schools	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total number of student dropouts	672	503	426	742	338
Number of female dropouts	264	193	178	277	129
Number of male dropouts	408	310	248	465	209
Percentage of Chesterfield County students in grades 7-12 who dropped out	2.52%	1.85%	1.53%	2.67%	1.21%
Percentage of Virginia Students in grades 7-12 who dropped out	2.10%	1.89%	1.86%	1.90%	1.64%

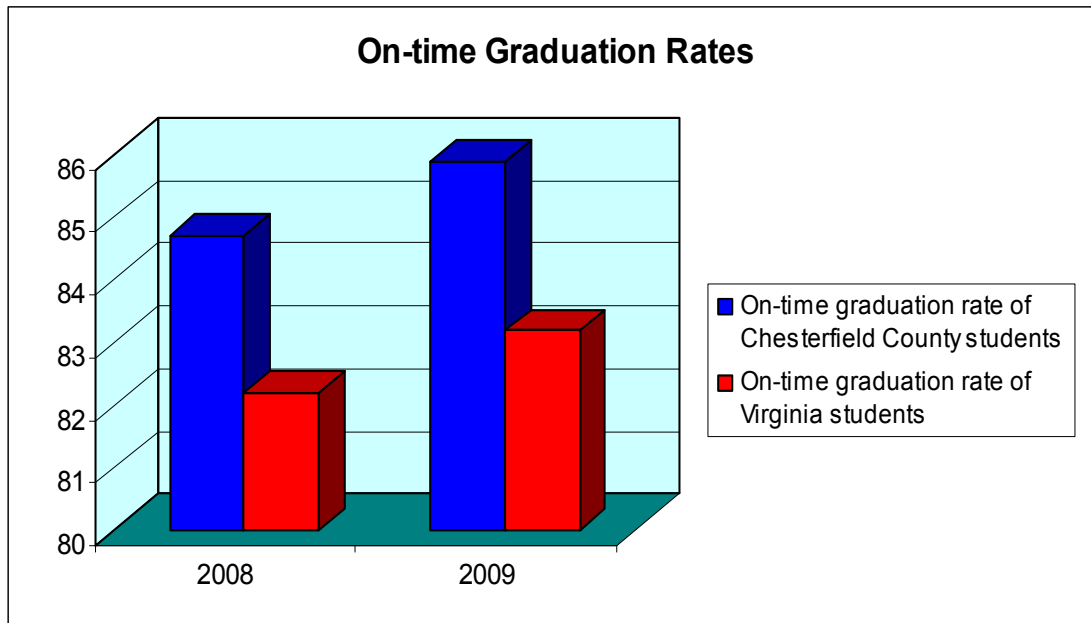
Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools and <http://www.doe.virginia.gov/VDOE/Publications/>



On-time Graduation Rates

Chesterfield County students continued to outperform their peers across Virginia; Virginia's on-time graduation rate is 83.2 percent in 2009 and was 82.2 percent in 2008.

On-time Graduation Rates	2008	2009
On-time graduation rate of Chesterfield County students	84.7	85.9
On-time graduation rate of Virginia students	82.2	83.2

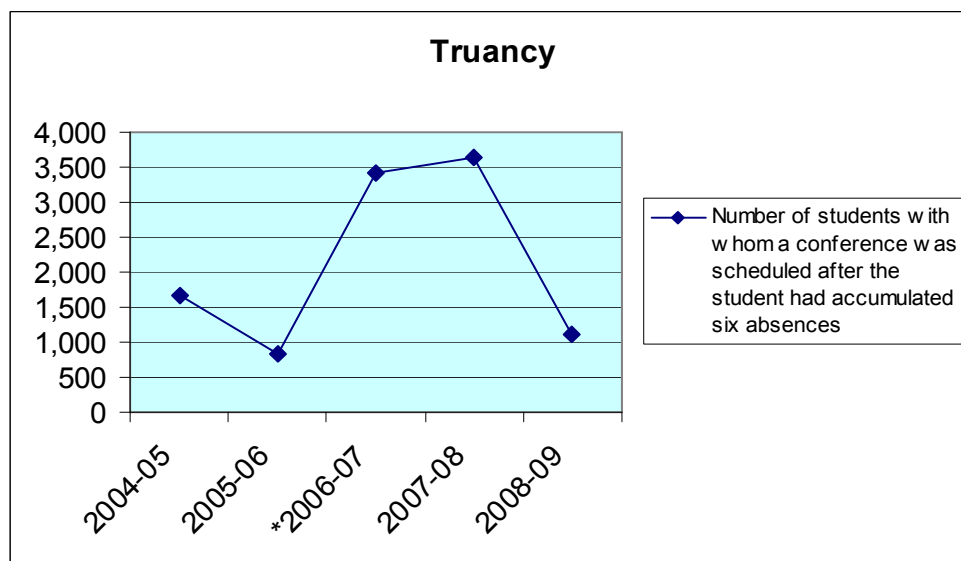


Truancy

	2004-05	2005-06	*2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Number of students with whom a conference was scheduled after the student had accumulated six absences	1,680	847	3,465	3,627	1,104

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

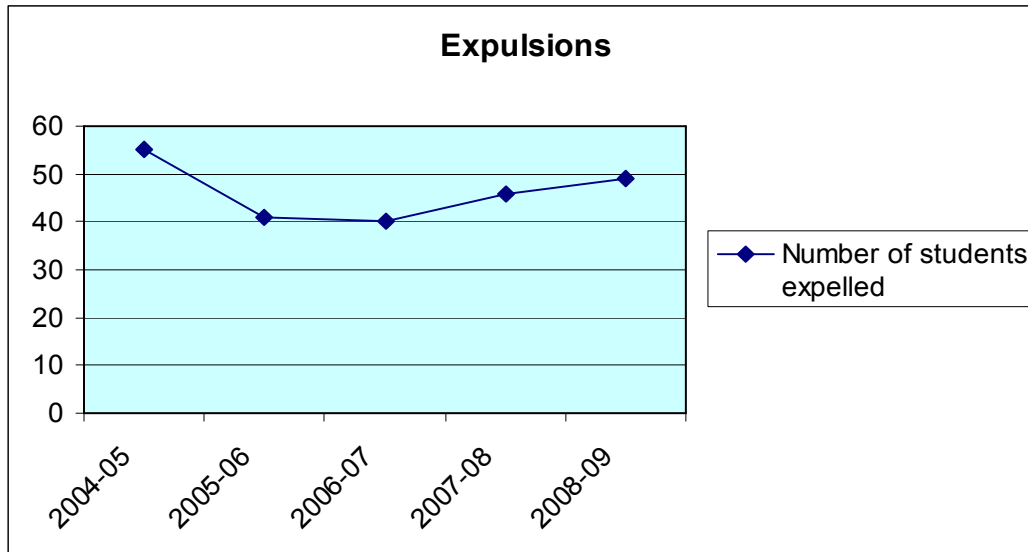
*The truancy conference indicator is a flag on the student attendance screen in StarBase (Chesterfield's Student Information System), which is checked by school staff. The "truancy conference" indicator is a data element used by the CCPS Data Stewards group that started in September 2006. A truancy conference occurs when a student is in the five to seven absence range. Reasons for absences, importance of attendance and warnings about School Board policy are discussed at these conferences. The truancy indicator helps explain the dramatic increase in numbers from 2005-06 to 2006-07.



Expulsions

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Number of students expelled	55	41	40	46	49

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

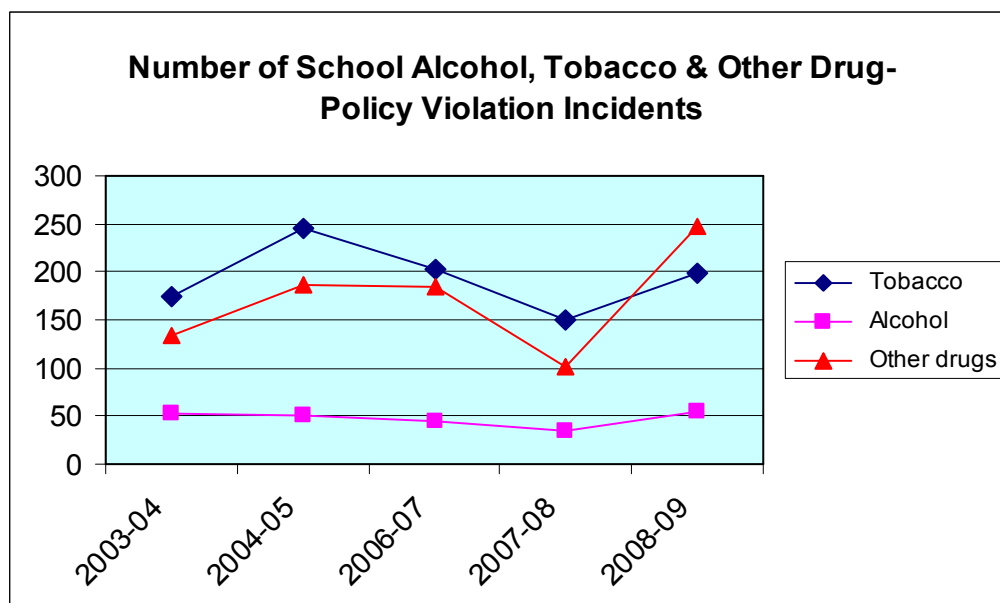


**School Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug-Policy Violations
Number of Incidents***

*Some students may have more than one

	2003-04	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Tobacco	174	246	203	150	199
Alcohol	52	51	44	35	55
Other drugs	133	187	184	102	247

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

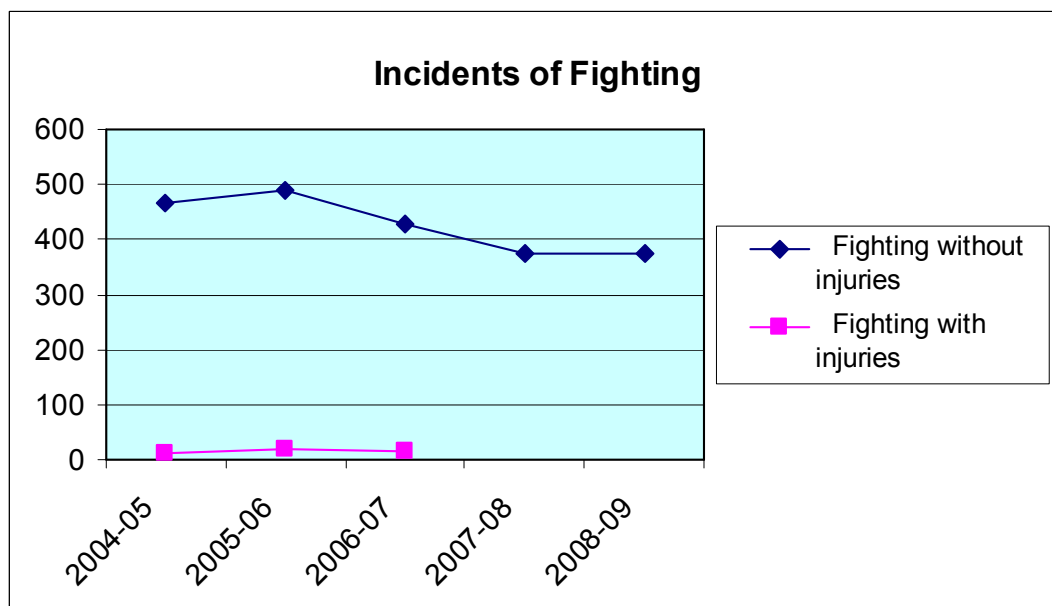
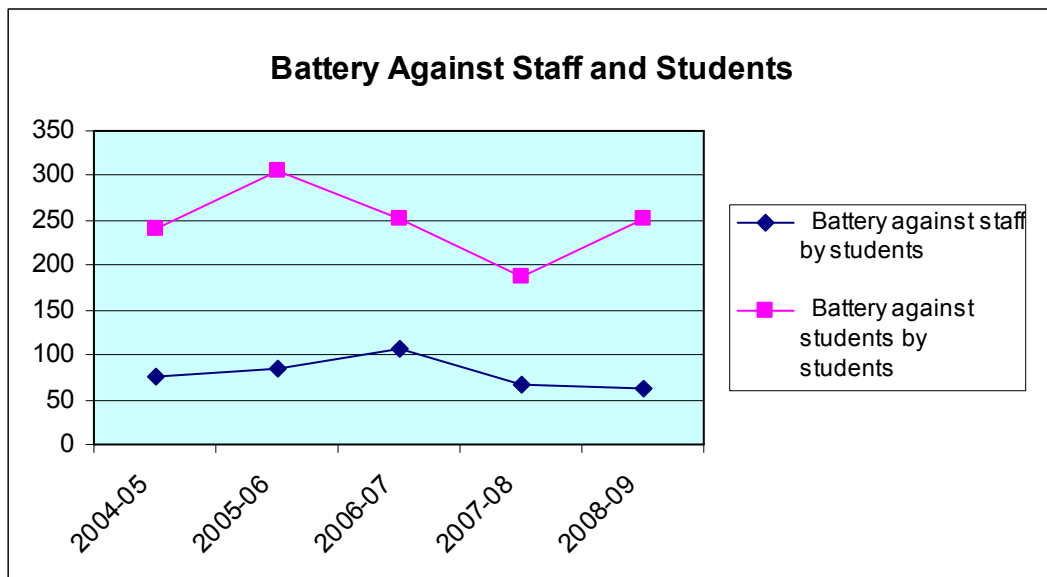


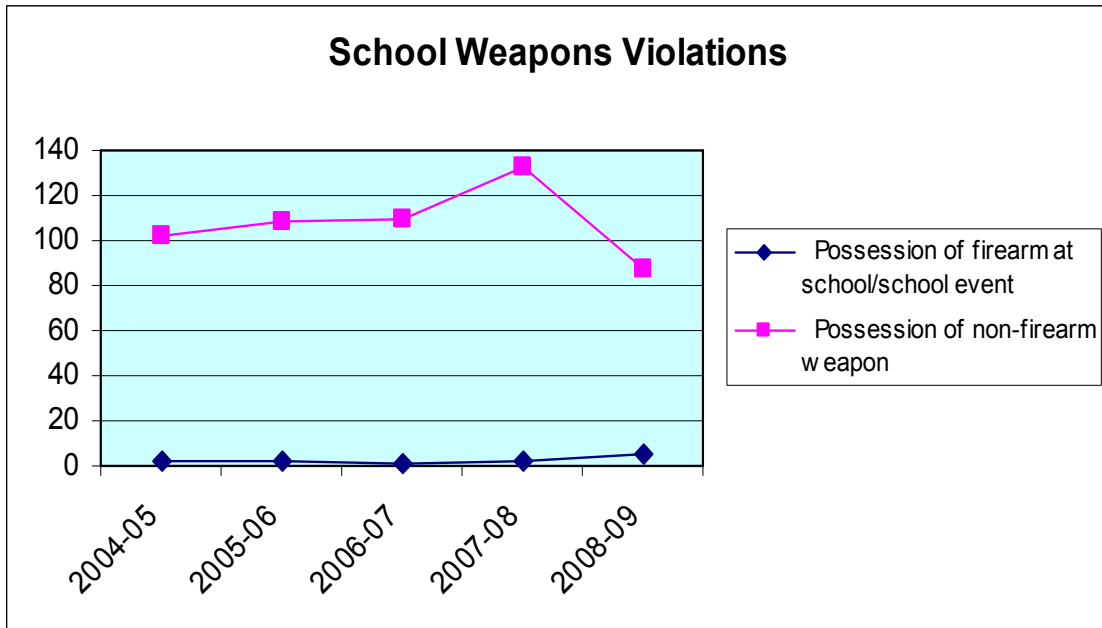
School Violence and Safety Violations Number of Incidents

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Battery against staff by students	76	85	108	66	62
Battery against students by students	241	305	253	187	252
Fighting without injuries	467	488	429	376	373
Fighting with injuries	11	18	15	Combined w/above in June 2008	No longer a category
Possession of firearm at school/school event	2	2	1	2	5
Possession of non-firearm weapon	102	108	109	133	87

Source: Chesterfield County Public Schools

*Combined fighting with injuries in July 2008 with fighting without injuries.





Child and Youth Health Indicators

Chesterfield County saw a significant decrease in the infant mortality rate in 2006. Unfortunately, the infant mortality rate increased again in 2007 and 2008. The infant mortality rate increased from 6.4 percent in 2007 to 7.0 percent in 2008.

The county also saw a slight decrease between 2007 and 2008 in low-birth-weight babies (2,500 grams or less at birth). This was a good sign because babies with low birth weights are more likely to have long-term health problems and other health complications. The county's low birth rate remains under the state rate of 8.4 percent.

The Chesterfield County teen-pregnancy rate continues to be significantly lower than the state rate: 16.3 teen girls per 1,000 were pregnant in Chesterfield County in 2008 compared to a state rate of 26.3. In 2008, the Chesterfield County and the state teen-pregnancy rates decreased slightly from 2007.

In fiscal 2009, approximately 17.1 percent of children and adolescents in kindergarten, third, seventh and 10th grades in Chesterfield County were obese, according to standards determined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In addition, another 16.5 percent of these children and adolescents were assessed as overweight. Combining the obese and overweight categories reveals that 34.3 percent, or 5,422 of 16,173, children and adolescents in kindergarten, third, seventh, and 10th grades are either obese or overweight.

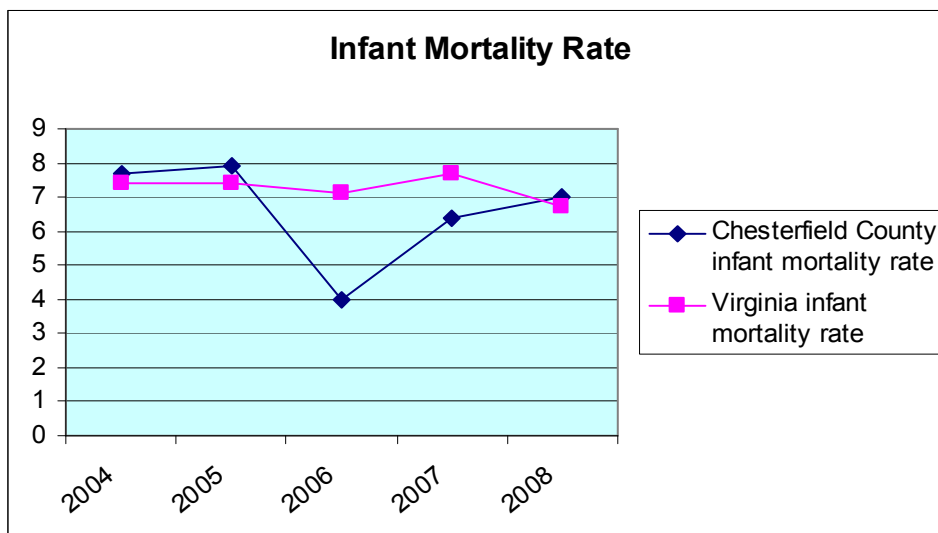
The number of sexually transmitted diseases among Chesterfield County teens began increasing significantly in 1999 and has been on the rise ever since. In 2002, the total number was more than twice that of 1998, and the greatest increase was in chlamydia cases. In 2008, chlamydia cases increased significantly from 2007. However, the reported number of gonorrhea cases significantly decreased in 2008.

Infant Mortality Rate*

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Chesterfield County infant mortality rate	7.7	7.9	4.0	6.4	7.0
Virginia infant mortality rate	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.7	6.7

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics at <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/HealthStats/>

*The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

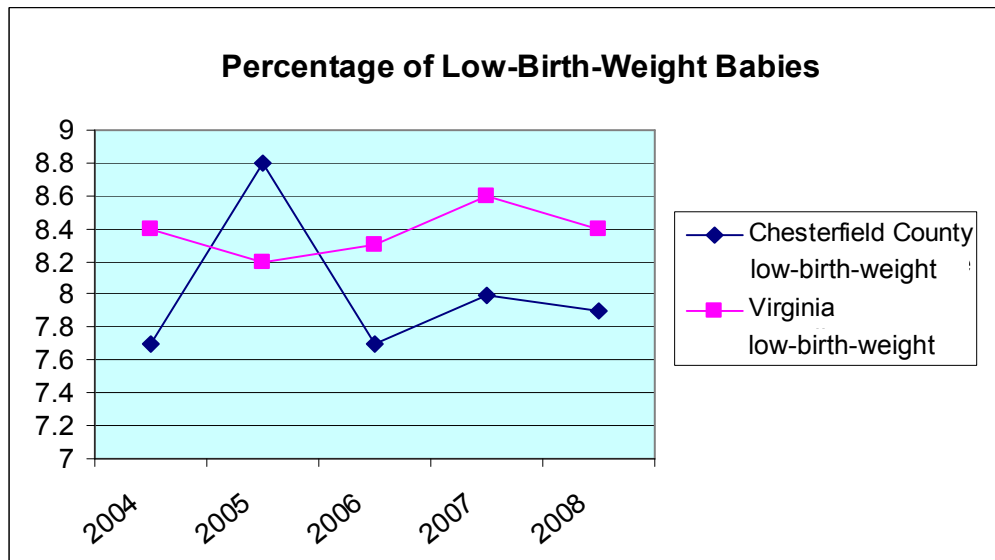


Low-Birth-Weight Babies*

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Percentage of low-birth-weight babies born to Chesterfield County residents	7.7%	8.8%	7.7%	8.0%	7.9%
Percentage of low-birth-weight babies born to Virginia residents	8.4%	8.2%	8.3%	8.6%	8.4%

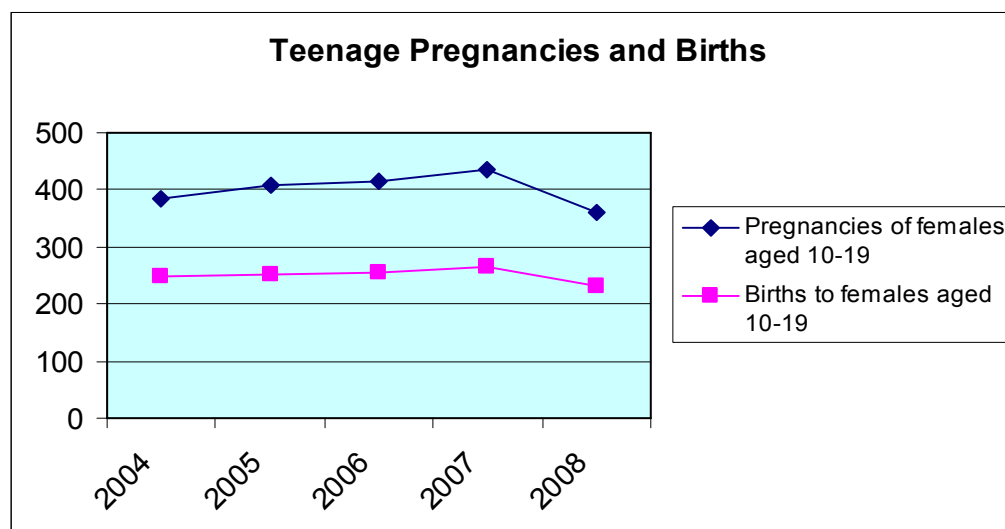
Source: Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics at <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/HealthStats/>

*Babies weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth

**Teen Pregnancies and Births**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Pregnancies of females aged 10-19	386	408	414	435	359
Births to females aged 10-19	247	253	255	266	232

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics at <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/HealthStats/>

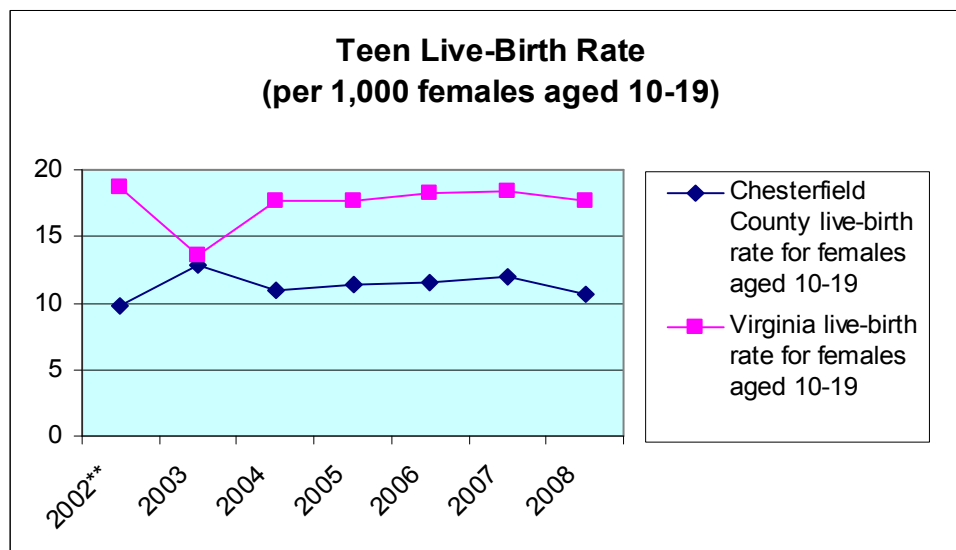
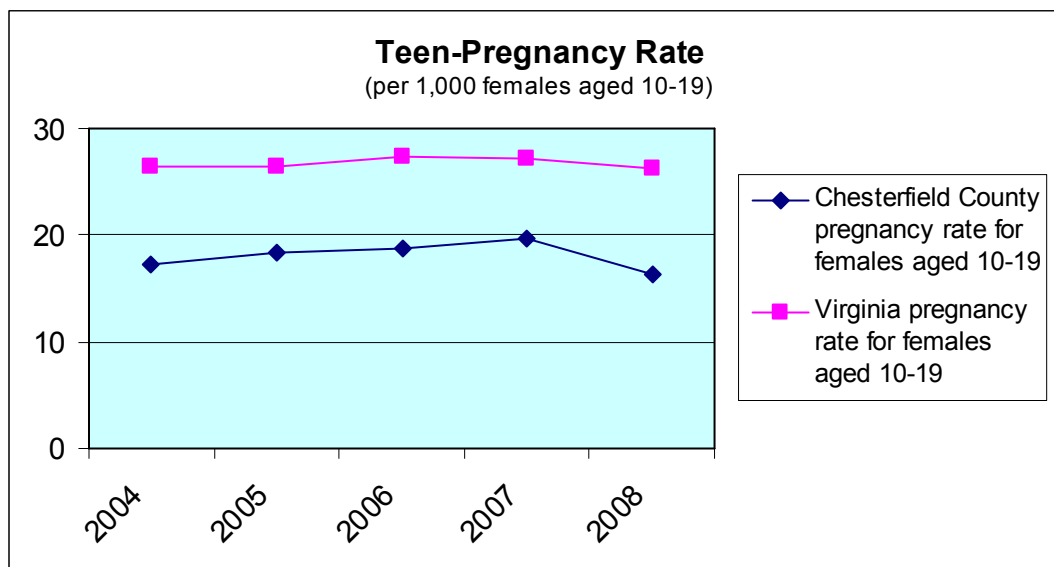


Teen-Pregnancy and Birth Rates*

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Chesterfield County pregnancy rate for females aged 10-19	17.2	18.3	18.7	19.6	16.3
Virginia pregnancy rate for females aged 10-19	26.5	26.5	27.3	27.2	26.3
Chesterfield County live-birth rate for females aged 10-19	11	11.4	11.5	12.0	10.6
Virginia live-birth rate for females aged 10-19	17.7	17.6	18.3	18.4	17.7

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Health Statistics at <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/HealthStats/>

*The pregnancy rate is defined as the number of pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 10-19. The live-birth rate is defined as the number of births per 1,000 females aged 10-19.



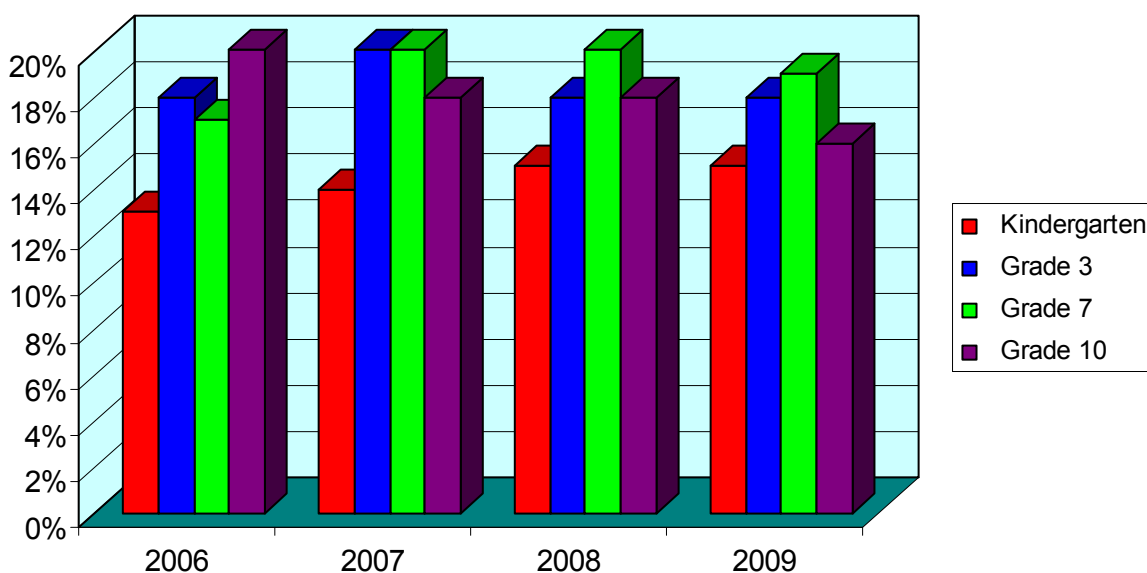
Prevalence of Obesity in Children and Adolescents

Percentage of Obese Male & Female	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kindergarten	13%	14%	15%	15%
Grade 3	18%	20%	18%	18%
Grade 7	17%	20%	20%	19%
Grade 10	20%	18%	18%	16%

Source: Chesterfield County Health Department

*Obesity in children and adolescents is defined as body mass index-for-age at or above the 95th percentile.

Percentage of Obesity Children and Adolescents

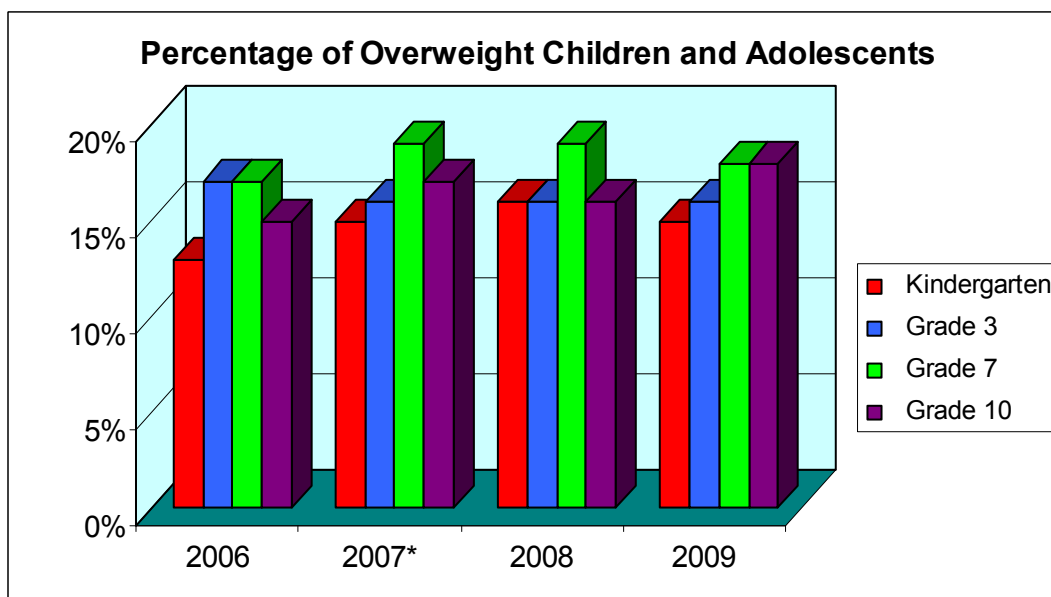


Prevalence of Overweight in Children and Adolescents

Percentage Overweight Male & Female	2006	2007*	2008	2009
Kindergarten	13%	15%	16%	15%
Grade 3	17%	16%	16%	16%
Grade 7	17%	19%	19%	18%
Grade 10	15%	17%	16%	18%

Source: Chesterfield County Health Department

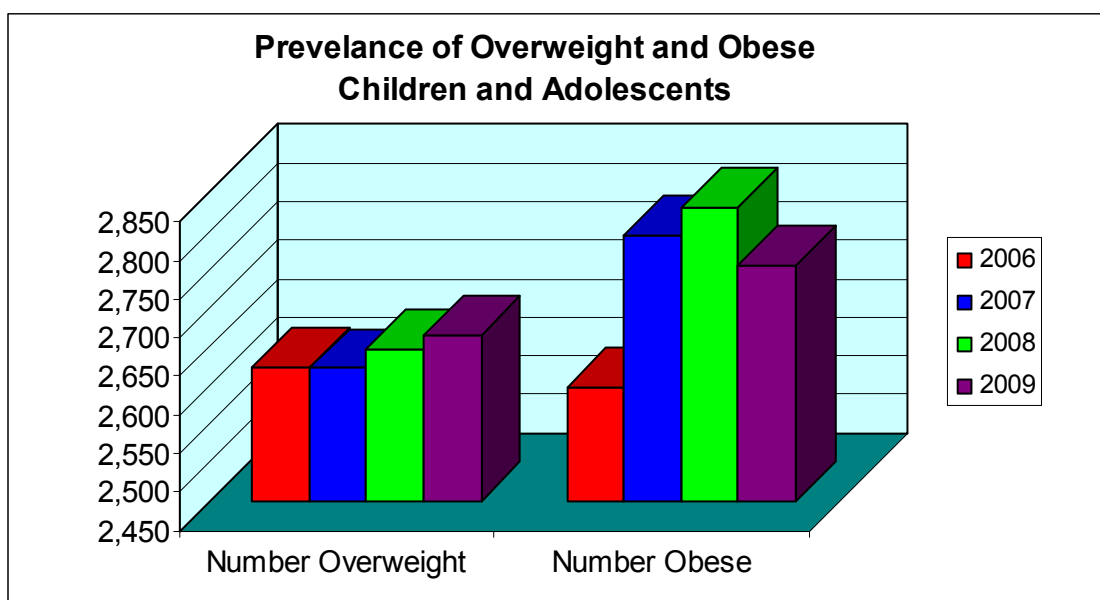
*Overweight in children and adolescents is defined as body mass index-for-age between the 85th and 95th percentile.



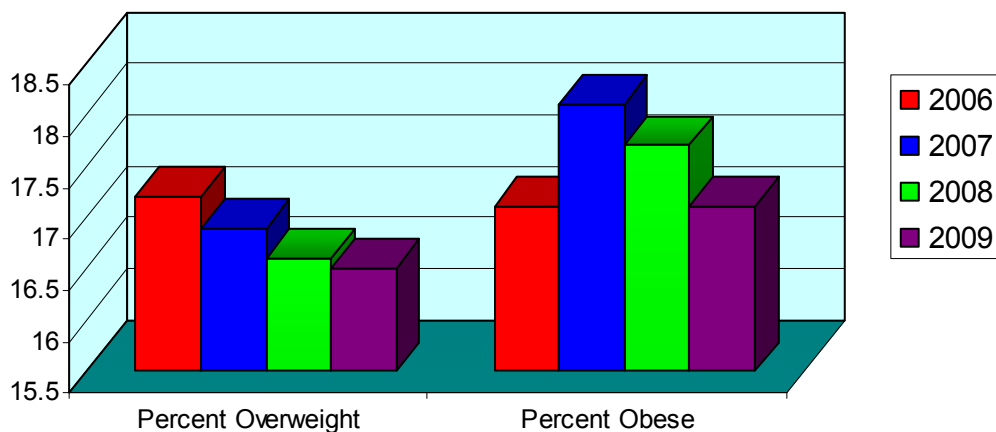
Prevalence of Obesity and Overweight in Children and Adolescents, Chesterfield County

Total male & female students in kindergarten, 3rd, 7th and 10th grade	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number assessed*	15,170	15,442	15,968	16,173
Number Overweight	2,624	2,623	2,647	2,665
Number Obese	2,598	2,795	2,831	2,757
Percent Overweight	17.2	16.9	16.6	16.5
Percent Obese	17.1	18.1	17.7	17.1

*Data for students in grades 3, 7 and 10 was obtained through a school-based screening program that included height and weight measurement and calculation of the body mass index-for-age percentile. Data for kindergarten students was obtained by collecting height and weight measurements recorded on preschool physicals, followed by calculation of the body mass index for age percentile.



Percentage of Overweight and Obese Children and Adolescents



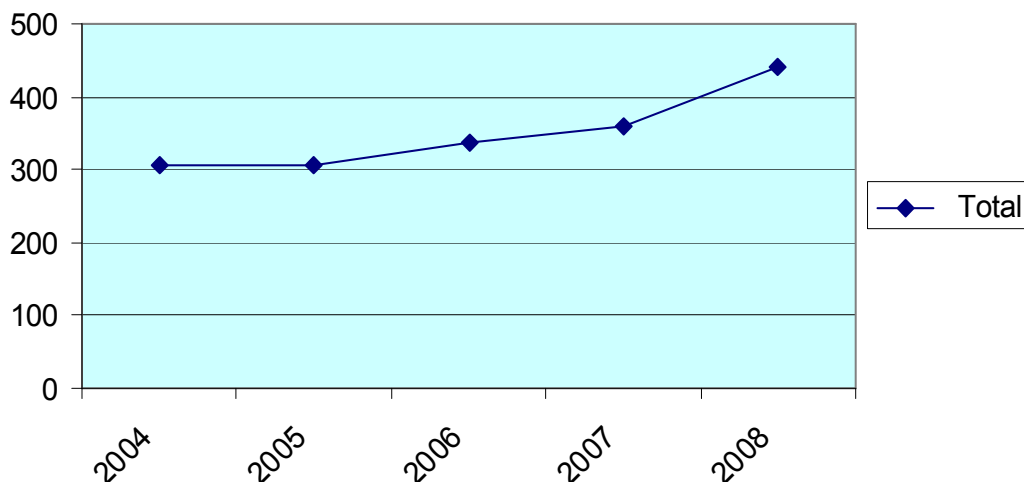
Sexually Transmitted Diseases Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-19

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Chlamydia	237	244	283	283	432
Gonorrhea	69	61	55	77	5
Syphilis	0	0	*	*	5
Total	306	305	338	360	442

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Epidemiology

*Fewer than three cases were reported. State policy prohibits reporting numbers less than three, except zero, for any locality. A statewide computer-collection system for sexually transmitted-diseases includes data from both public and private sources.

Total Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Chesterfield County Youths Aged 10-19



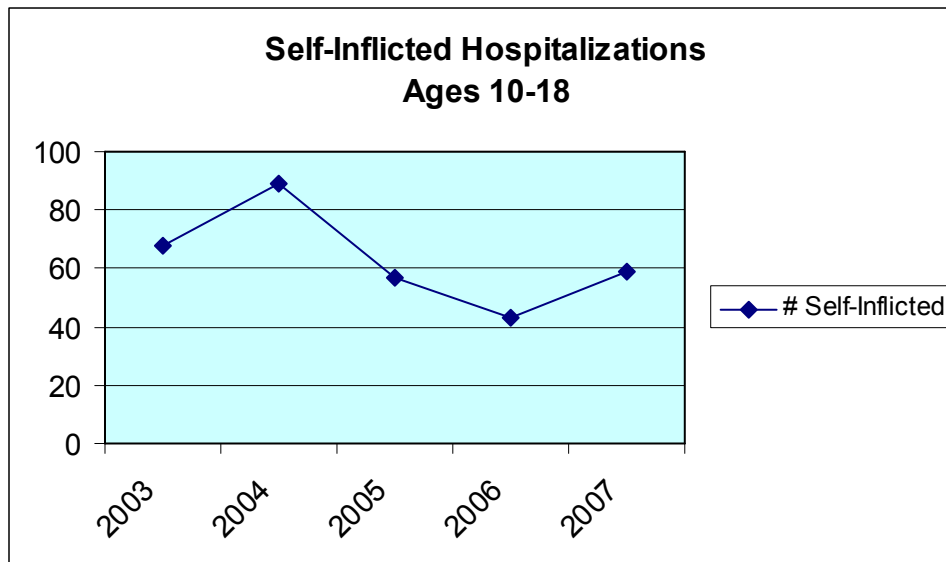
Self-Inflicted Hospitalizations Ages 10-18

	# Self-Inflicted	Crude Rate*
2003	68	1.46
2004	89	1.89
2005	57	1.20
2006	43	0.95
2007	59	1.29

Source: Chesterfield Health District

The data is based on hospital discharge data. It includes 10-18 year olds who lived or died as a result of self-inflicted injuries that range from poisonings to gunshot wounds to hangings.

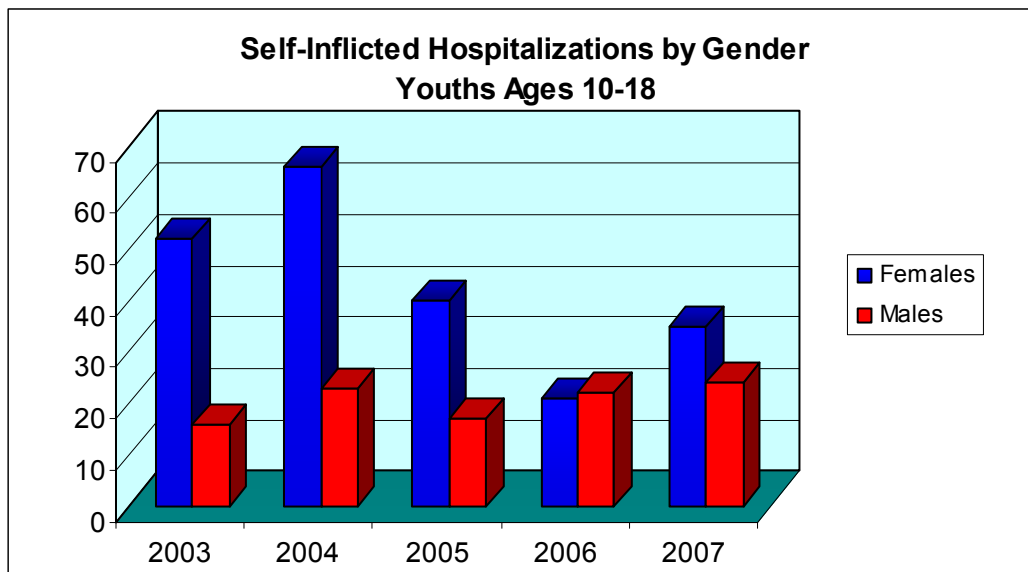
*Crude rate means no adjustments have been made to the data. It is determined by rates per 1,000 of 10-18 year olds.



Self-Inflicted Hospitalizations by Gender, Ages 10-18 Chesterfield Health District

	FEMALE		MALE	
	# Self-Inflicted	Crude Rate	# Self-Inflicted	Crude Rate
2003	52	2.31	16	0.67
2004	66	2.89	23	0.94
2005	40	1.78	17	0.69
2006	21	0.95	22	0.94
2007	35	1.57	24	1.02

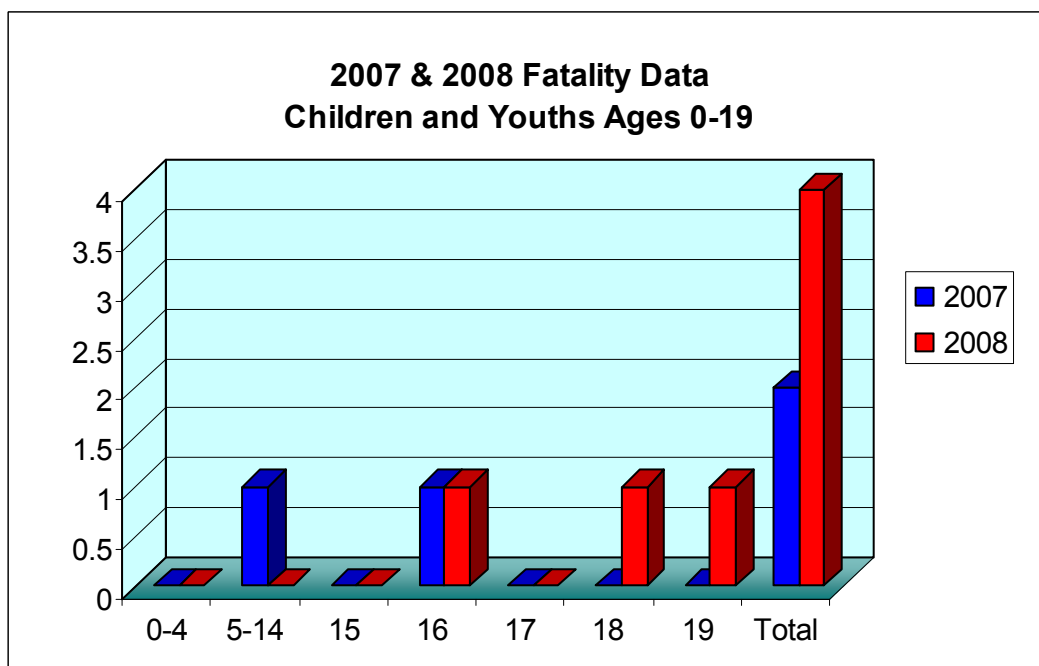
Source: Chesterfield Health District

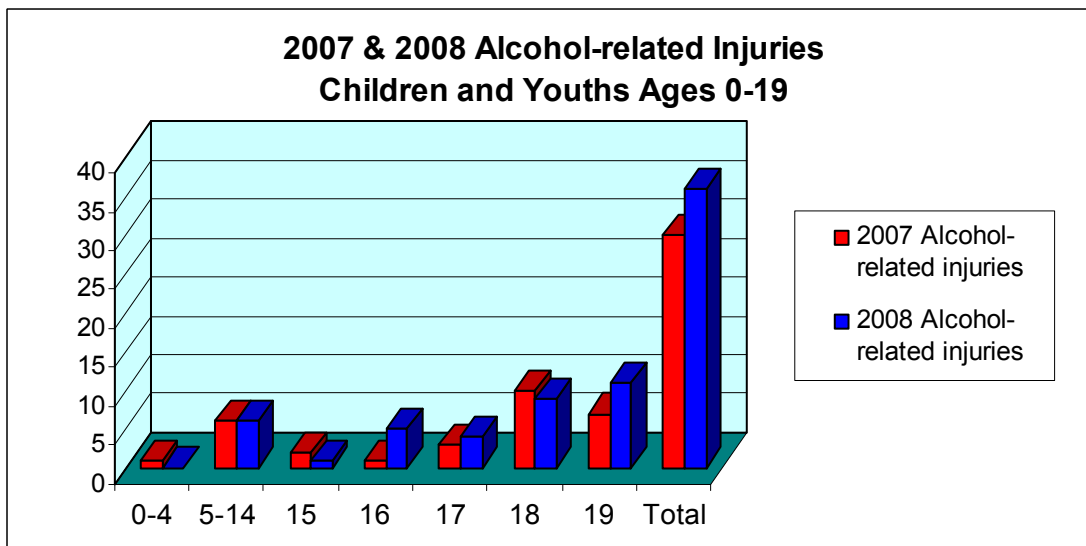
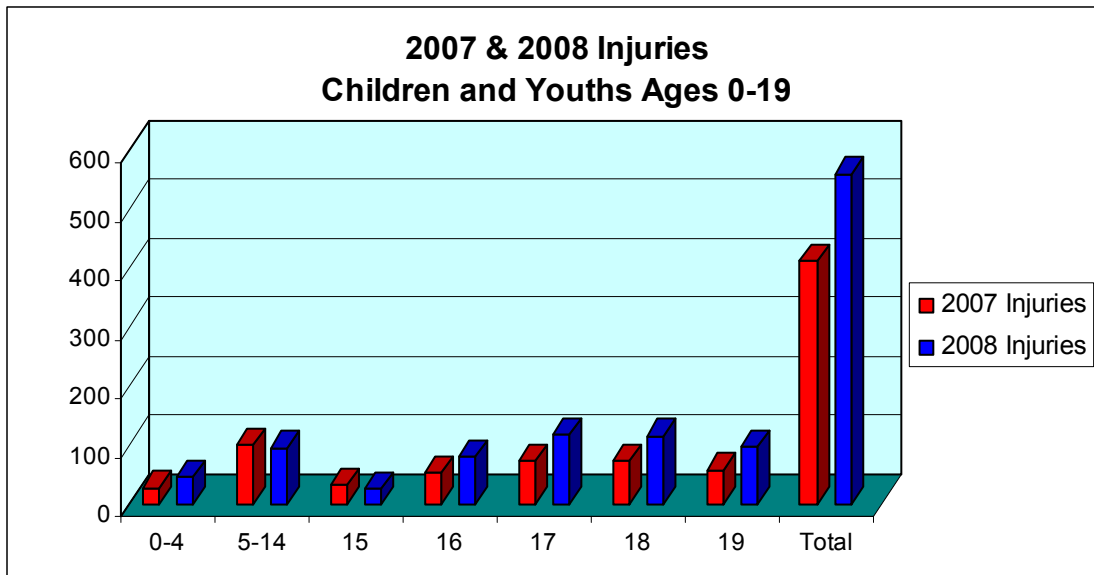


**Chesterfield County Crash Fatalities/Injuries,
Children and Youths Ages 0-19**

2007									2008								
	0-4	5-14	15	16	17	18	19	Total	0-4	5-14	15	16	17	18	19	Total	
Fatalities	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4	
Alcohol-related fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Injuries	27	100	31	52	73	72	57	412	45	94	25	79	116	115	96	560	
Alcohol-related injuries	1	6	2	1	3	10	7	30	0	6	1	5	4	9	11	36	

Source: Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles

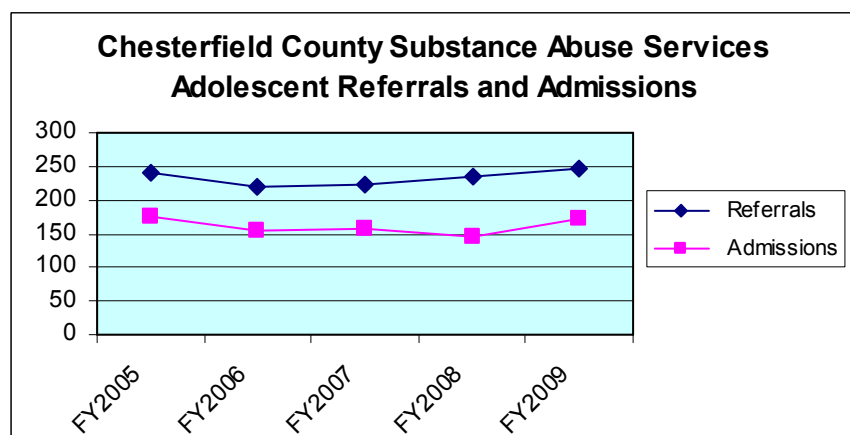




Chesterfield County Substance Abuse Services
Adolescent Referrals and Admissions

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Referrals	242	221	223	234	248
Admissions	175	154	158	145	171

Source: Chesterfield County Substance Abuse Services





Alcohol, Tobacco & Drug Use (ATOD)

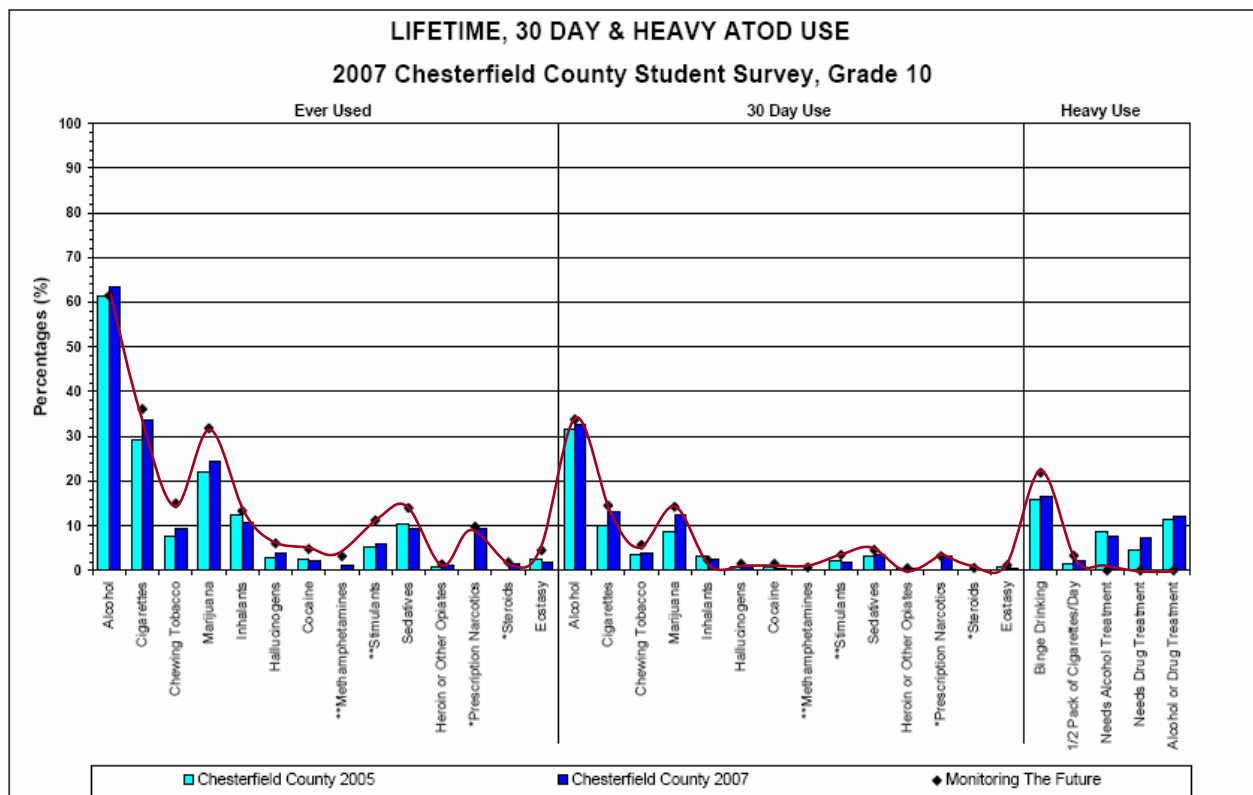
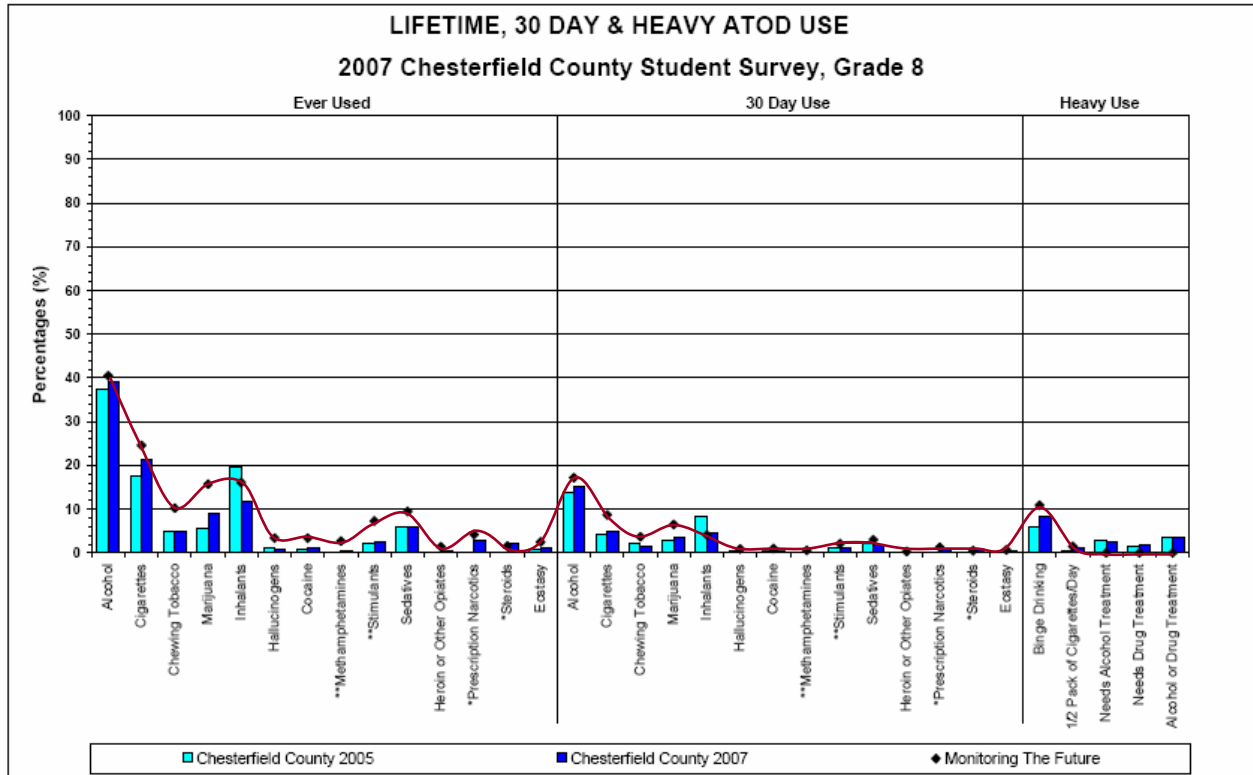
Through a partnership among SAFE Inc., Chesterfield County Public Schools and Chesterfield County Youth Planning and Development, the Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) Survey, was conducted during the winter of 2010; however, the data was not available when this was published. The information will be updated as soon as the data is available.

The information included in this report is survey data that was conducted during the fall of 2007. Students in grades 8, 10 and 12 participated in the survey developed by Bach Harrison of Salt Lake City. Results are provided in the tables on the following pages, along with comparisons to the results from the 2005 survey and a national survey, Monitoring the Future.

Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior Charts

This report contains information about alcohol, tobacco and other drug use (referred to as ATOD use throughout this report) and other problem behaviors of students. The bars on each chart represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported the behavior. The four sections in the charts represent different types of problem behaviors. The definitions of each type of behavior are provided below.

- **Ever-used** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance. For both ever-used and 30-day use, national rates from the Monitoring the Future survey for grades 8, 10, and 12 have been included to allow a comparison of Chesterfield data to a national sample of students.
- **Heavy use** includes **binge drinking** (having five or more drinks in a row during the two-week prior to the survey), use of **one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day**, and **need for alcohol or drug treatment**. The need for treatment is defined as students who have used alcohol or drugs on 10 or more occasions in their lifetime and marked three or more of the following six items related to their past-year drug or alcohol use: 1) spent more time using than intended, 2) neglected some of your usual responsibilities because of use, 3) wanted to cut down on use, 4) others objected to your use, 5) frequently thought about using, or 6) used alcohol or drugs to relieve feeling such as sadness, anger or boredom.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report **any involvement** with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts **during the past year**.



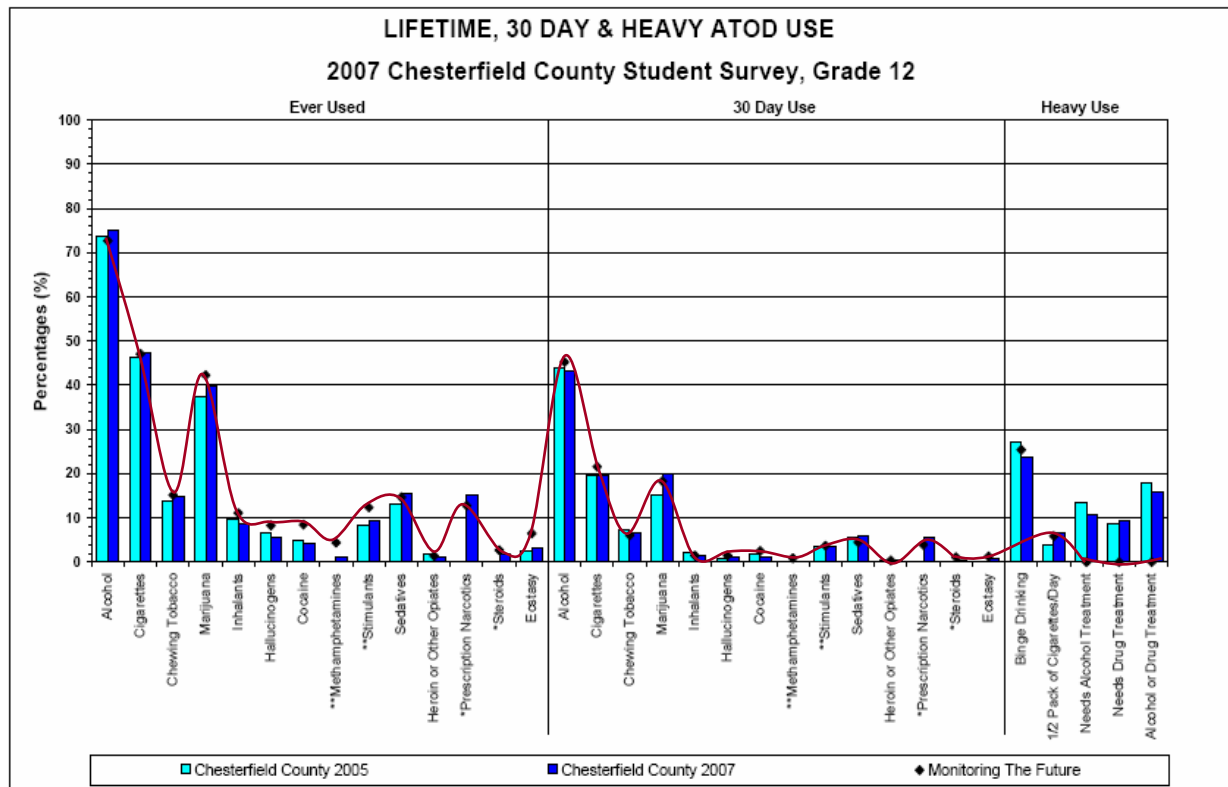


Table 3. Number of Students Who Completed the Survey										
	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	2005	2007	MTF	2005	2007	MTF	2005	2007	MTF	
	1138	1324	†	790	1376	†	573	1325	†	
Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime										
In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you (One or more occasions)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	2005	2007	MTF	2005	2007	MTF	2005	2007	MTF	
Alcohol	37.3	39.3	40.5	61.4	63.4	61.5	73.9	75.2	72.7	
Cigarettes	17.6	21.3	24.6	29.4	33.6	36.1	46.3	47.2	47.1	
Chewing Tobacco	5.1	4.9	10.2	7.6	9.4	15.0	13.8	15.0	15.2	
Marijuana	5.6	8.9	15.7	21.9	24.4	31.8	37.3	39.8	42.3	
Inhalants	19.8	11.7	16.1	12.5	10.8	13.3	9.8	8.8	11.1	
Hallucinogens	1.1	0.9	3.4	2.7	3.8	6.1	6.6	5.6	8.3	
Cocaine	0.9	1.2	3.4	2.6	2.3	4.8	5.1	4.2	8.5	
**Methamphetamines	n/a	0.5	2.7	n/a	1.1	3.2	n/a	1.3	4.4	
**Stimulants	2.1	2.6	7.3	5.4	5.8	11.2	8.2	9.4	12.4	
Sedatives	6.0	6.0	9.5	10.2	9.3	14.0	13.1	15.4	14.7	
Heroin or Other Opiates	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	
*Prescription Narcotics	n/a	2.8	4.2	n/a	9.3	9.8	n/a	15.1	12.8	
*Steroids	n/a	2.1	1.6	n/a	1.4	1.8	n/a	1.8	2.7	
Ecstasy	0.7	1.2	2.5	2.6	1.7	4.5	2.6	3.2	6.5	
**Before 2007, Methamphetamines was combined with Stimulants *Substances not included before 2007 †See the Monitoring the Future Web site (http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/)										

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime											
In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you (One or more occasions)		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
		2005	2007	MTF	2005	2007	MTF	2005	2007	MTF	
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	13.9	15.3	17.2	31.6	32.5	33.8	43.9	43.4	45.3	
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	4.1	5.0	8.7	10.1	13.0	14.5	19.6	19.8	21.6	
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.1	1.6	3.7	3.5	3.9	5.7	7.2	6.8	6.1	
Marijuana	used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (has, hash oil)?	2.8	3.7	6.5	8.6	12.3	14.2	15.1	20.1	18.3	
Inhalants	Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	8.2	4.6	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.5	
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.5	
**Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	n/a	0.2	0.6	n/a	0.2	0.7	n/a	0.2	0.9	
**Stimulants	used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	
Sedatives	used sedatives (tranq2ulizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.1	1.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.6	5.8	6.1	4.5	
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	
*Prescription Narcotics	used narcotic prescription drugs *such as OxyContin, methadone, morphine codine, Demerol, Vicodin, Percocet) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	0.9	1.3	n/a	3.3	3.2	n/a	5.5	3.9	
*Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	n/a	0.8	0.5	n/a	0.2	0.6	n/a	0.5	1.1	
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.3	
**Before 2007, Methamphetamines was combined with Stimulants											
*Substances not included before 2007											

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATODs Use										
		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
		2005	2007	MTF	2005	2007	MTF	2005	2007	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks?	6.0	8.2	10.9	15.8	16.4	21.9	27.2	23.8	25.4
1/2 Pack of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, have you smoked 1/2 pack of cigarettes a day or more?	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.3	3.3	3.9	6.6	5.9
Needs Alcohol Treatment	Answered "Yes" to at least 3 alcohol treatment questions and has used alcohol on 10 or more occasions	2.8	2.6	n/a	8.8	7.5	n/a	13.6	10.7	n/a
Needs Drug Treatment	Answered "Yes" to at least 3 drug treatment questions and has used drug on 10 or more occasions	1.3	1.9	n/a	4.4	7.5	n/a	8.7	9.5	n/a
Alcohol or Drug Treatment	Needs alcohol and/or drug treatment	3.6	3.7	n/a	11.3	12.1	n/a	17.9	16.0	n/a

Table 7. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year										
		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
		2005	2007	8-State	2005	2007	8-State	2005	2007	8-State
How many times in the past year (12 months have you: <i>(one or more times)</i>)										
Been Suspended from School		9.2	16.9	17.5	8.2	13.0	12.8	8.2	12.7	9.3
Been Drunk or High at School		4.8	5.8	10.3	9.2	14.1	17.7	12.5	16.7	19.2
Sold Illegal Drugs		1.4	2.6	3.6	5.6	6.9	7.4	6.5	9.6	8.4
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle		1.9	2.2	3.7	2.1	2.2	3.8	0.5	2.1	2.1
Been Arrested		3.5	5.5	7.1	3.8	5.3	8.0	4.6	6.2	7.2
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them		13.1	17.3	16.7	12.0	14.9	15.5	10.4	13.4	12.7
Carried a Handgun		3.6	4.2	5.9	3.0	4.6	5.3	2.6	5.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School		0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.0

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Substance Abuse Prevention

The risk and protective factor model of prevention is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, as well as characteristics of students and their peer groups that are known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, teen pregnancy and violent behavior among youths.

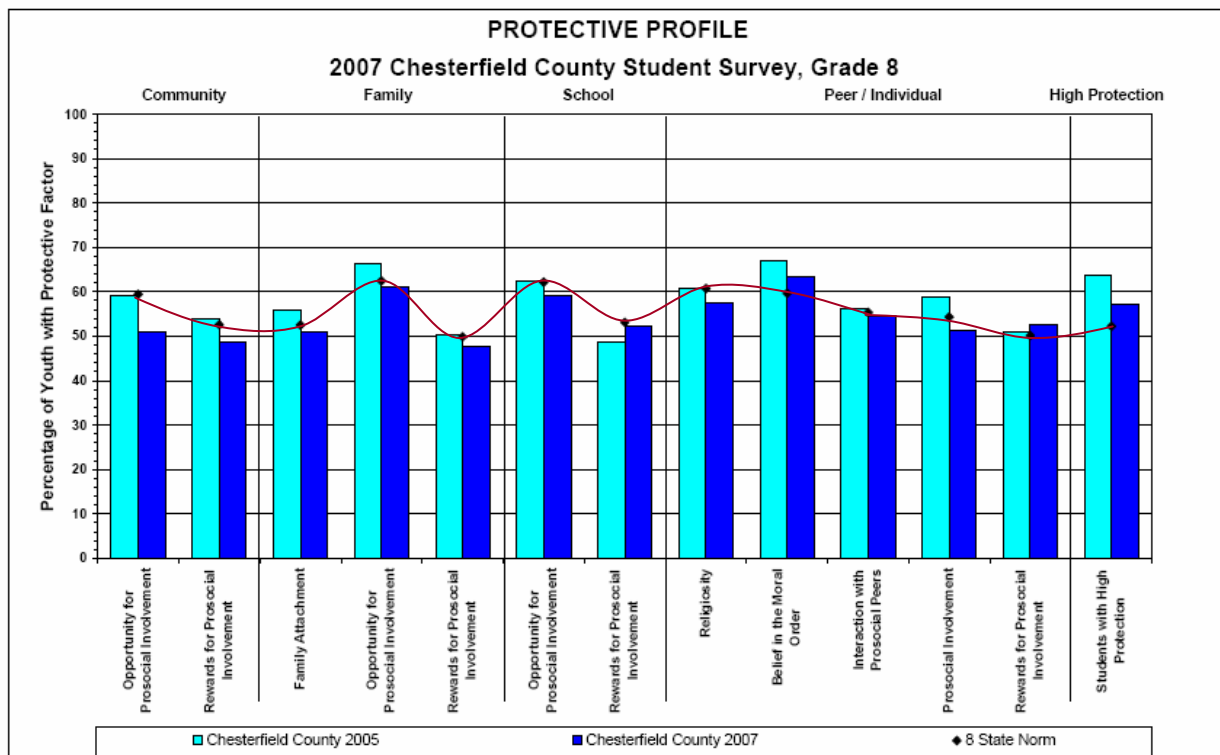
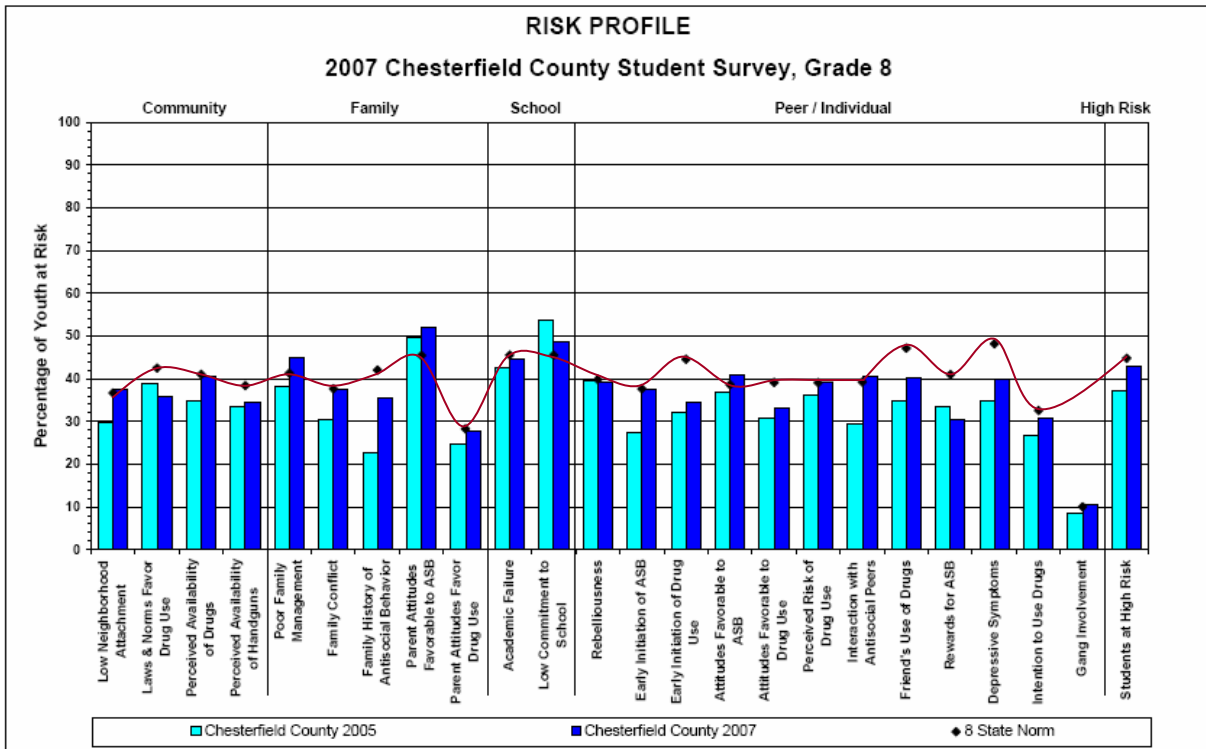
Protective factors exert a positive influence or buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research reviewed by Drs. Hawkins and Catalano include social bonding to family, school, community and peers; healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior; and individual characteristics. For bonding to serve as a protective influence, it must occur through involvement with peers and adults who communicate healthy values and set clear standards for behavior. Research on risk and protective factors has important implications for prevention efforts.

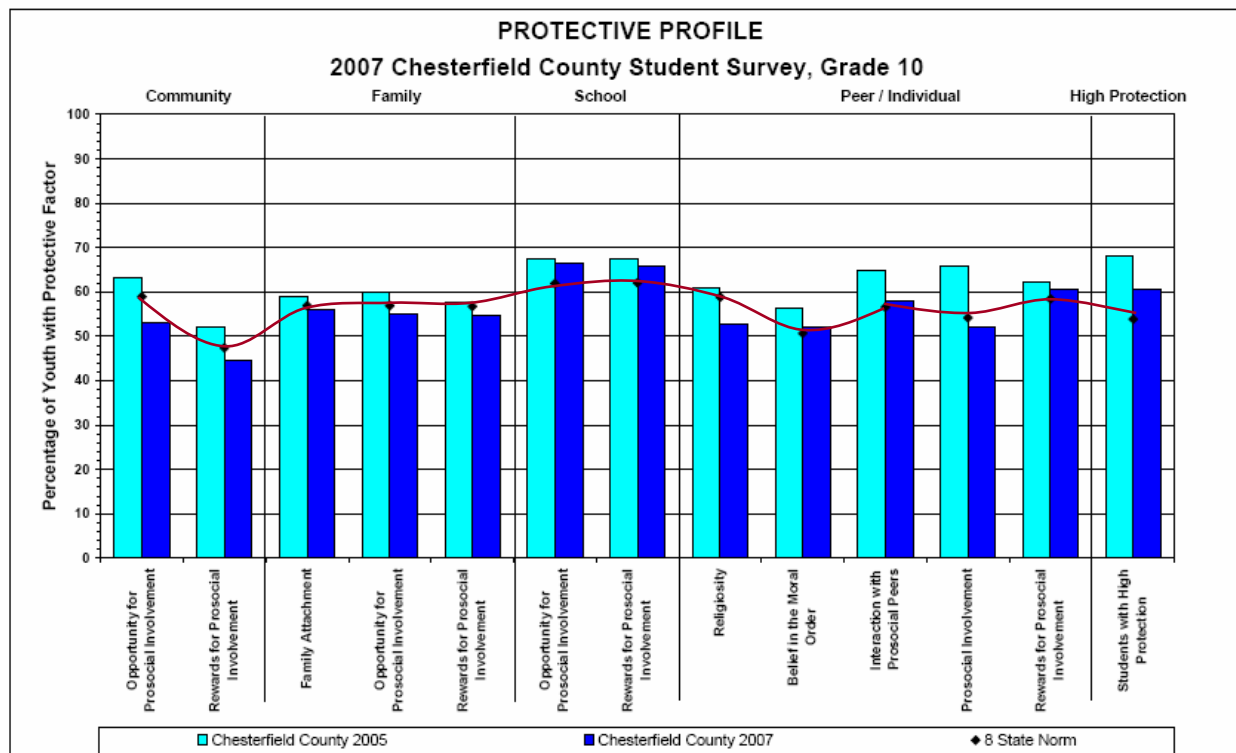
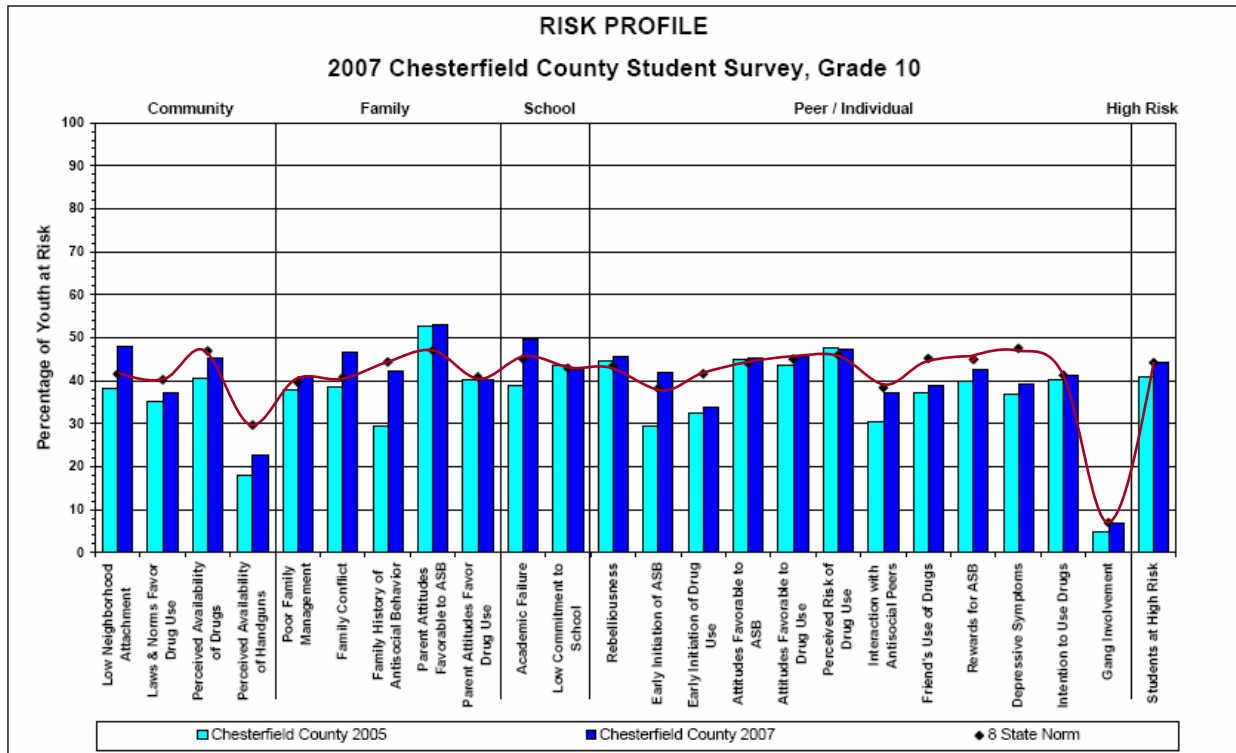
The chart to the right shows the links between the 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. This symbol ☼ has been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well-designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

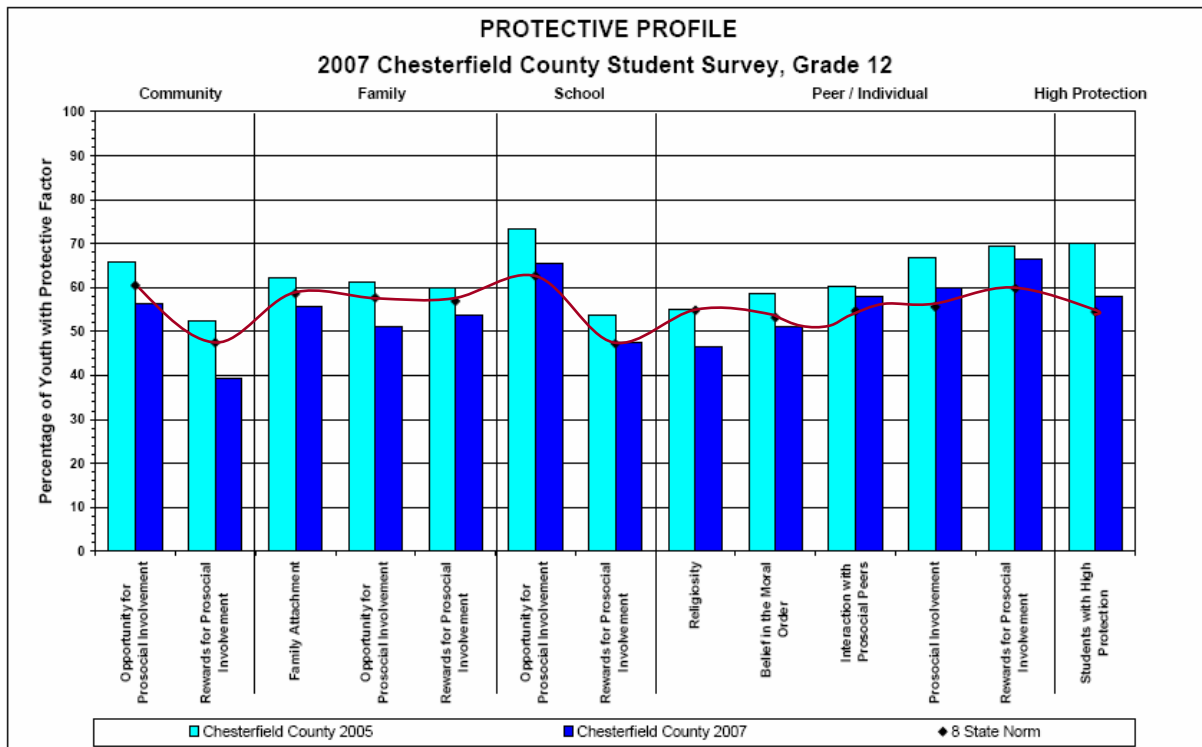
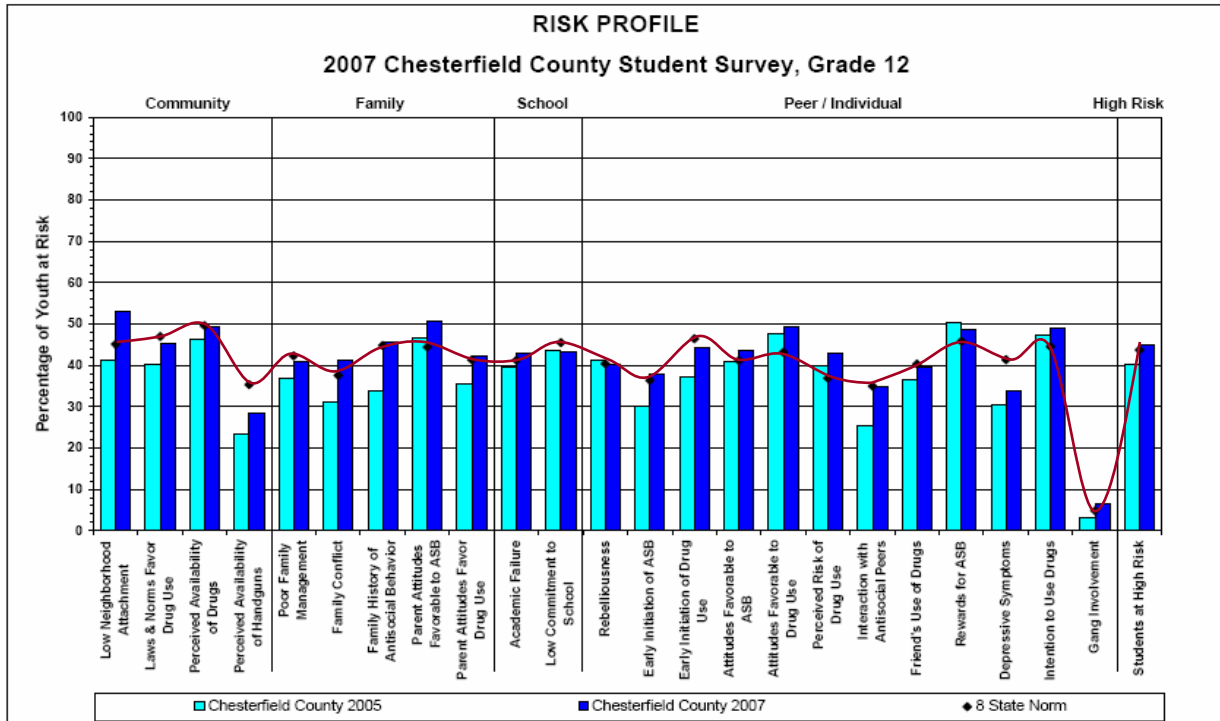
The risk and protective factor charts on the following pages show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the risk and protective factor scales. A definition for each risk and protective factor scale is contained in the table that follows the charts.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR TO VIEW THE COMPLETE NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT, GO TO chesterfield-safe.org.

RISK FACTORS	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	DELINQUENCY	TEEN PREGNANCY	SCHOOL DROPOUT	VIOLENCE
Community					
Availability of Drugs and Firearms	☼	☼			☼
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms and Crime	☼	☼			☼
Media Portrayals of Violence					☼
Transitions and Mobility	☼	☼			☼
Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	☼	☼			☼
Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼
Family					
Family History of the Problem Behavior	☼	☼	☼	☼	
Family Management Problems	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼
Family Conflict	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	☼	☼			☼
School					
Academic Failure in Elementary School	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼
Lack of Commitment to School	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼
Peer / Individual					
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼
Alienation and Rebelliousness	☼	☼		☼	
Friends Who Engage in a Problem Behavior	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼
Gang Involvement	☼	☼			☼
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem	☼	☼	☼	☼	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	☼	☼	☼	☼	☼
Constitutional Factors	☼	☼			☼







Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definitions

Community Domain Risk Factors	
Community Disorganization	Research has shown that neighborhoods with high population density, lack of natural surveillance of public places, physical deterioration, and high rates of adult crime also have higher rates of juvenile crime and drug selling.
Low Neighborhood Attachment	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high-school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Positive Involvement	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Positive Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities help children bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug- (or alcohol-) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places the children at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that the children will engage in drug use whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Positive Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Positive Involvement	When parents, siblings and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6), academic failure increases the risk of both drug use and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high-school seniors have shown that the use of hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, stimulants and sedatives or non-medically prescribed tranquilizers is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definitions (Continued)	
<i>School Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Opportunities for Positive Involvement</i>	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Rewards for Positive Involvement</i>	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Peer-Individual Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use</i>	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
<i>Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use</i>	During the elementary-school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youths are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youths who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
<i>Friends' Use of Drugs</i>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance use are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
<i>Interaction with Antisocial Peers</i>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
<i>Perceived Risk of Drug Use</i>	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
<i>Rewards for Antisocial Behavior</i>	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
<i>Rebelliousness</i>	Young people who do not feel part of society, are not bound by rules, don't believe in trying to be successful or responsible, or who take an active rebellious stance toward society, are at higher risk of abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
<i>Intention to Use ATODs</i>	Many prevention programs focus on reducing the intention of participants to use ATODs later in life. Reduction of intention to use ATODs often follows successful prevention interventions.
<i>Depressive Symptoms</i>	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal-justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors.
<i>Gang Involvement</i>	Youths who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
<i>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Religiosity</i>	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
<i>Social Skills</i>	Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their peers are less likely to use drugs and engage in other problem behaviors.
<i>Belief in the Moral Order</i>	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
<i>Prosocial Involvement</i>	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
<i>Prosocial Norms</i>	Young people who view working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.
<i>Involvement with Prosocial Peers</i>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.

Juvenile Delinquency Indicators

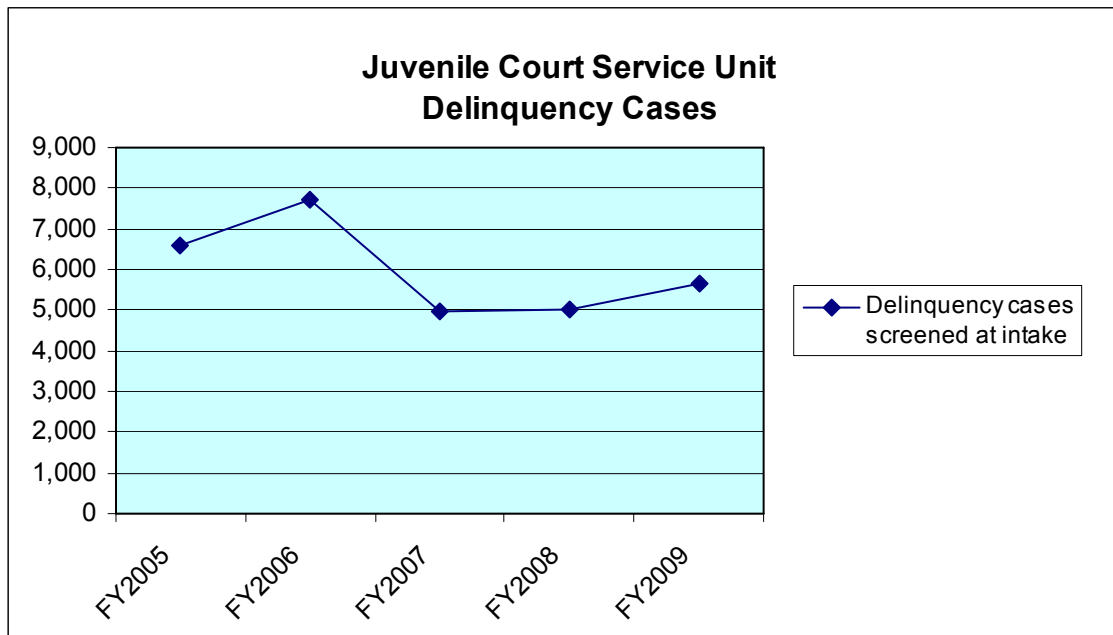
Juvenile violations steadily increased until 2007, when there was a significant decline.

Over the last five years, there has been fluctuation in the admittance numbers at the Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home. The vast majority of all crimes committed by juveniles in Chesterfield County were nonviolent offenses. Running away from home and assault were the offenses most often committed by juveniles.

Juvenile Court Services Unit Delinquency Cases

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Delinquency cases screened at intake	6,572	7,729	5,505	5,613	5,648

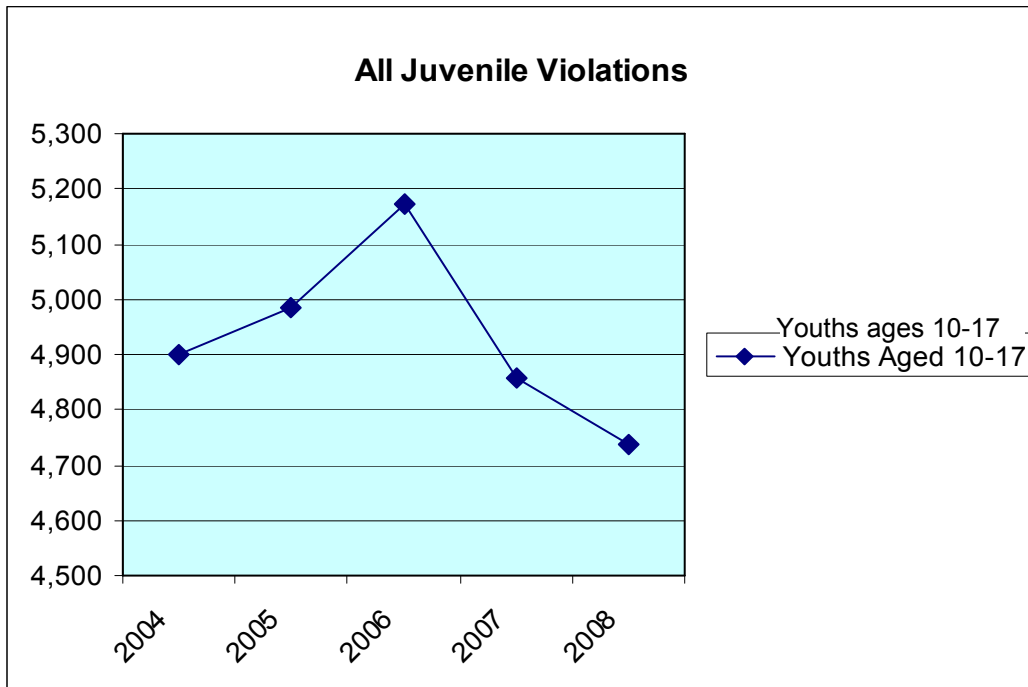
Source: 12th District Court Services Unit



All Juvenile Violations

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Youths ages 10-17	4,900	4,986	5,171	4,858	4,736

Source: Crime in Virginia Report – Virginia State Police at
http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm

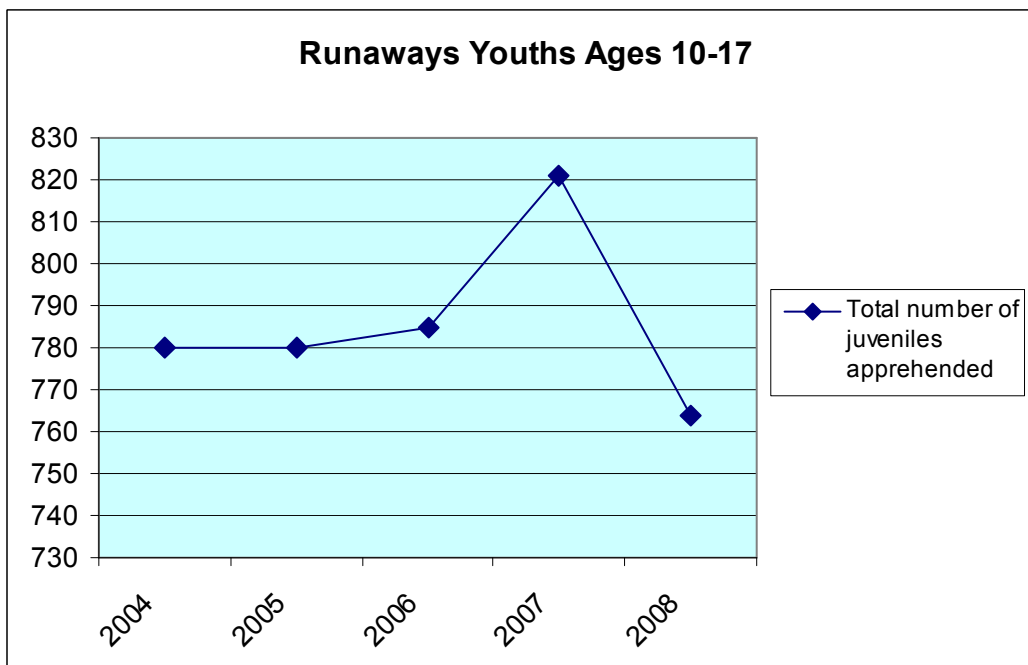


Runaways*

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total number of juveniles apprehended	780	780	785	821	764

Source: Crime in Virginia Report – Virginia State Police at http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtml

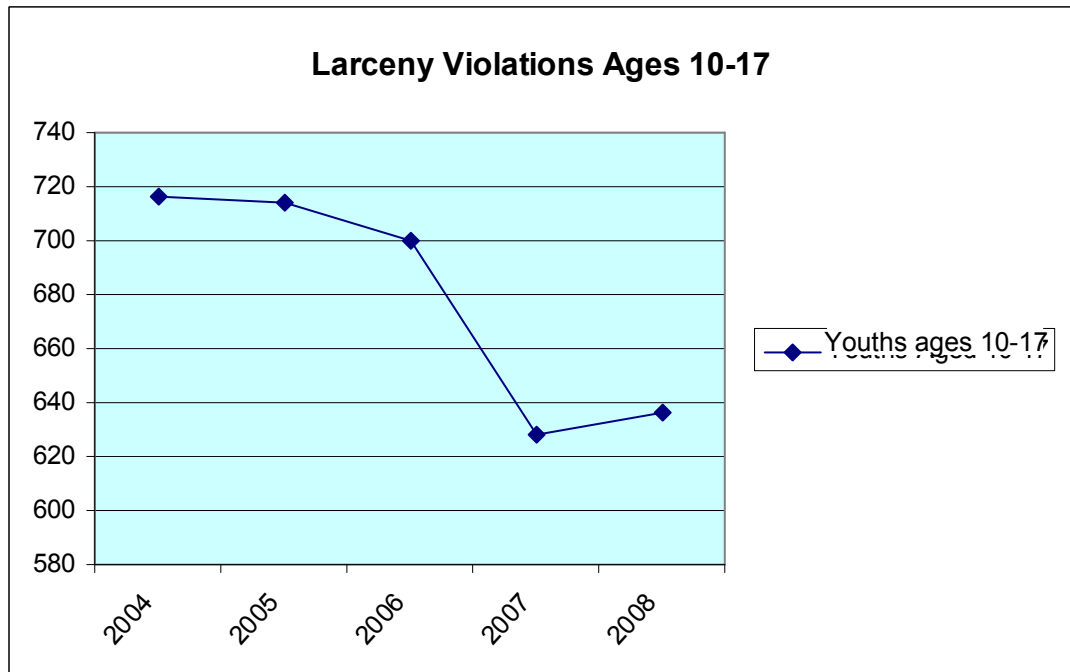
*These are the total number of runaway incidents but do not reflect the total number of youths who ran away from home. A youth may run away several times, and each incident is counted.



Larceny Violations

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Youths ages 10-17	716	714	700	628	636

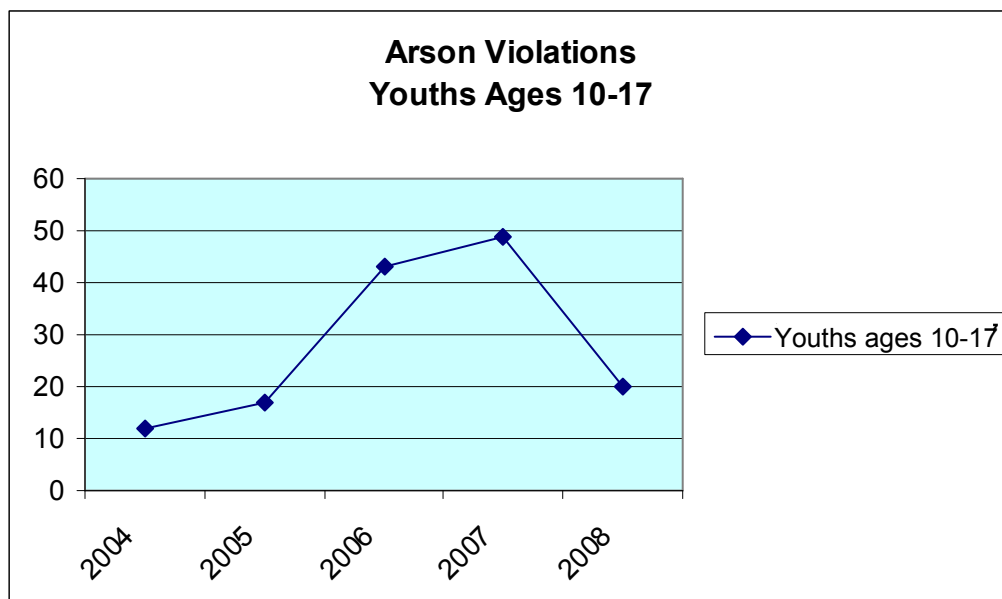
Source: Crime In Virginia Report – Virginia State Police at
http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm



Arson Violations

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Youths ages 10-17	12	17	43	49	20

Source: Crime In Virginia Report – Virginia State Police at
http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm



Assault Violations

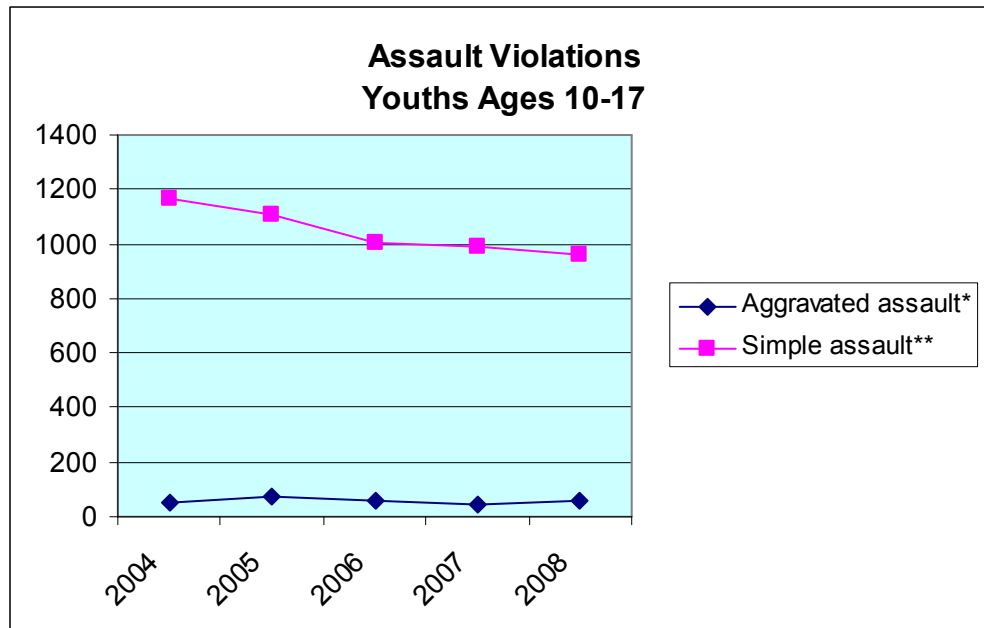
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Aggravated assault *	54	70	58	43	59
Simple assault **	1,167	1,105	1,003	987	957

Source: *Crime In Virginia Report* – Virginia State Police at

http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm

* Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon.

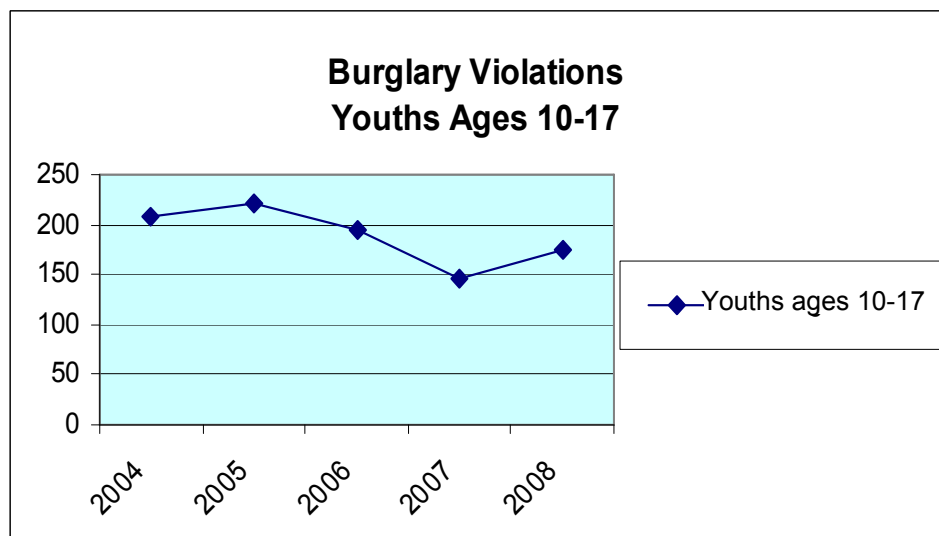
** Simple assault does not result in serious injury.

**Burglary Violations**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Youths ages 10-17	207	222	195	146	175

Source: *Crime In Virginia Report* – Virginia State Police at

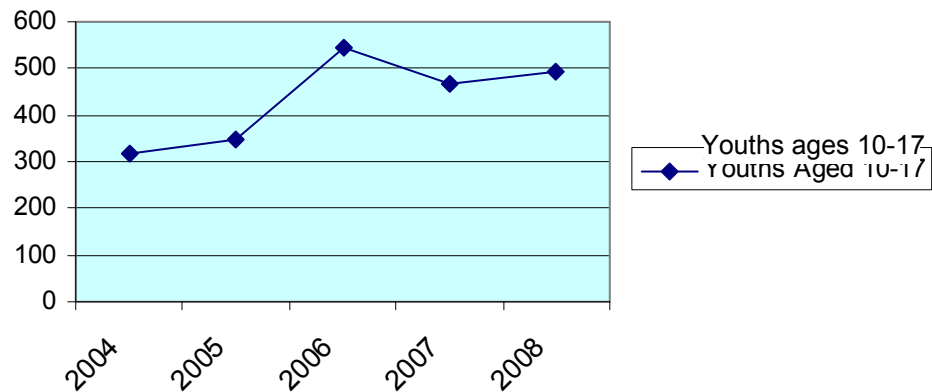
http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm



Curfew and Loitering Violations

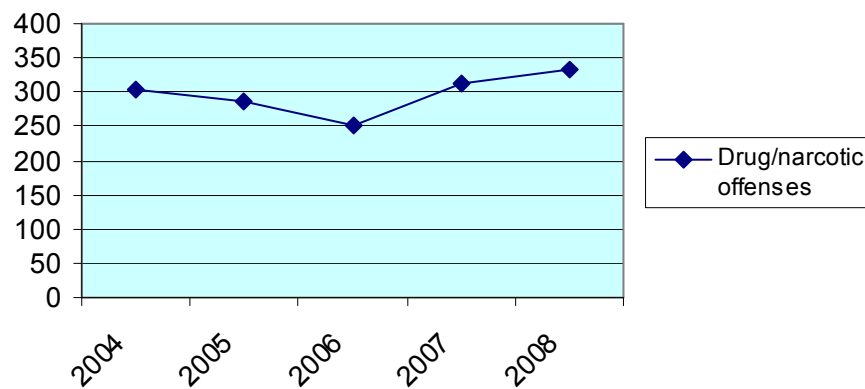
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Youths ages 10-17	318	348	545	469	492

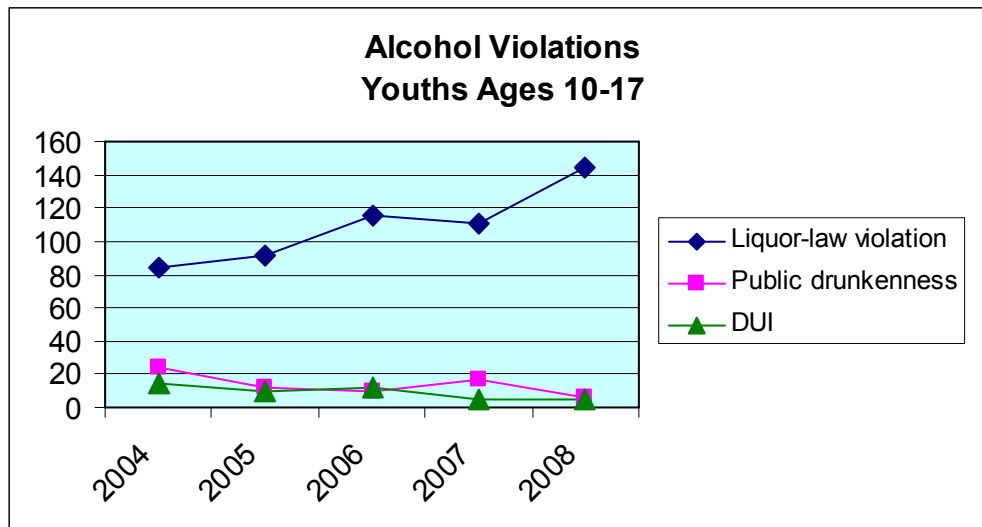
Source: Crime In Virginia Report – Virginia State Police at
http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm

**Curfew and Loitering
Violations Youths Ages 10-17****Drug and Alcohol Violations**

Youths ages 10-17	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Drug/narcotic offenses	304	286	250	313	334
Liquor-law violation	84	91	116	111	144
Public drunkenness	24	12	10	17	6
DUI	14	10	12	5	5
Total	426	399	388	446	489

Source: Crime In Virginia Report – Virginia State Police at
http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm

**Drug Violations
Youths Ages 10-17**



Murder Violations

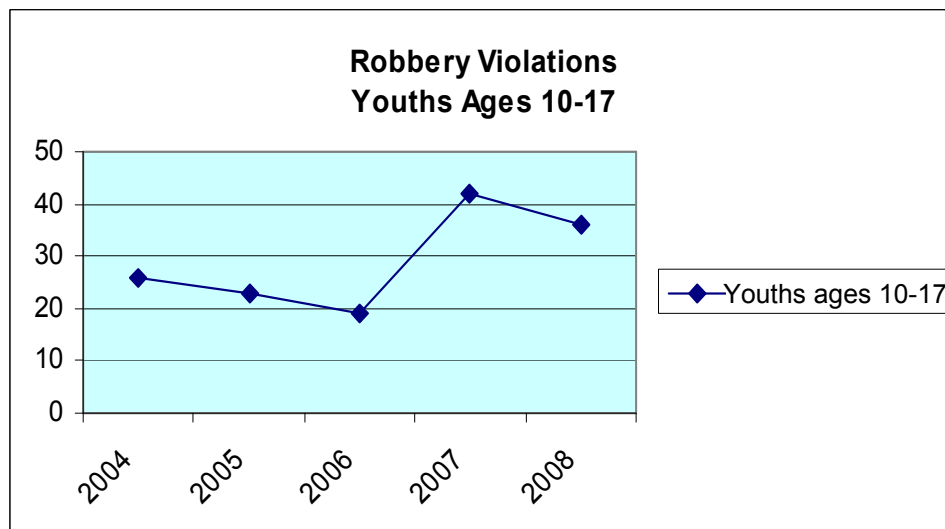
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Youths ages 10-17	2	1	2	2	0

Source: Crime In Virginia Report – Virginia State Police at
http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm

Robbery Violations

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Youths ages 10-17	26	23	19	42	36

Source: Crime In Virginia Report – Virginia State Police at
http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm

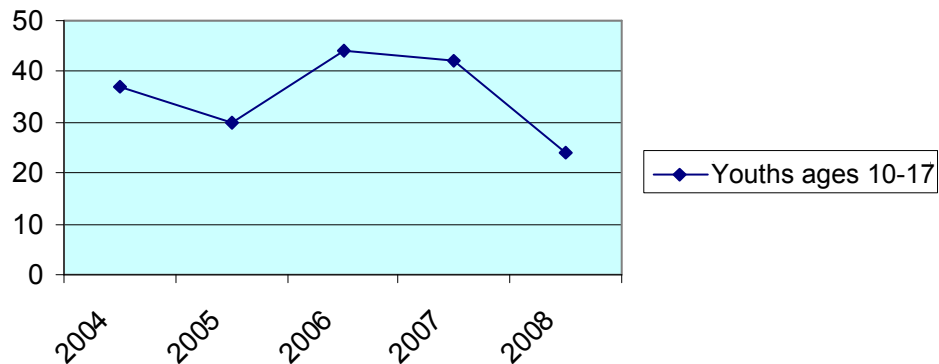


Sex Offenses, Forcible

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Youths ages 10-17	37	30	44	42	24

Source: Crime In Virginia Report – Virginia State Police at
http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm

Sex Offenses, Forcible Youths Ages 10-17

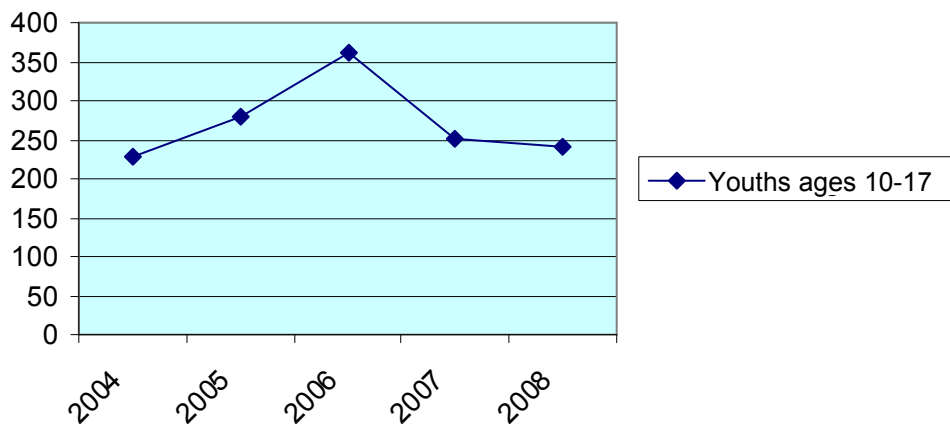


Vandalism Violations

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Youths ages 10-17	227	280	361	251	241

Source: Crime In Virginia Report – Virginia State Police at
http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm

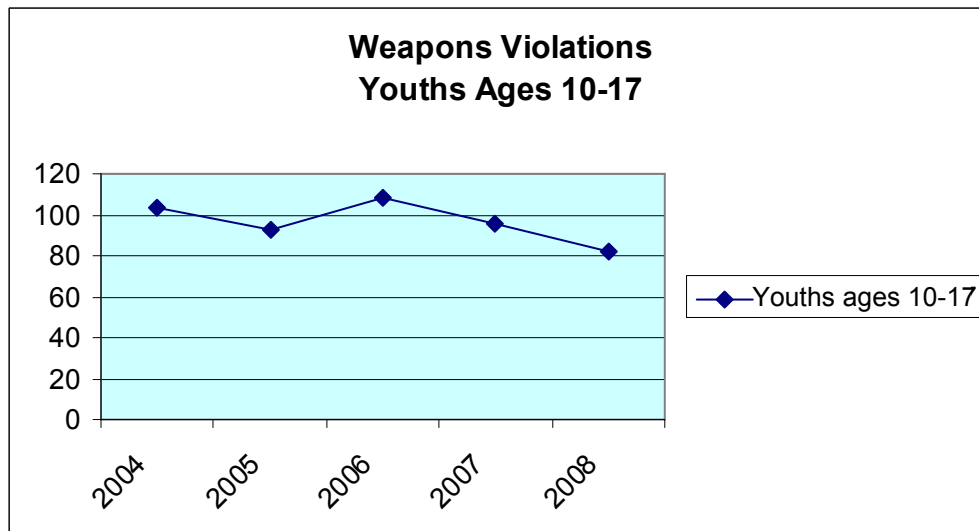
Vandalism Violations Youths Ages 10-17



Weapons-Law Violations

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Youths ages 10-17	103	93	108	96	82

Source: Crime In Virginia Report – Virginia State Police at
http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Crime_in_Virginia.shtm



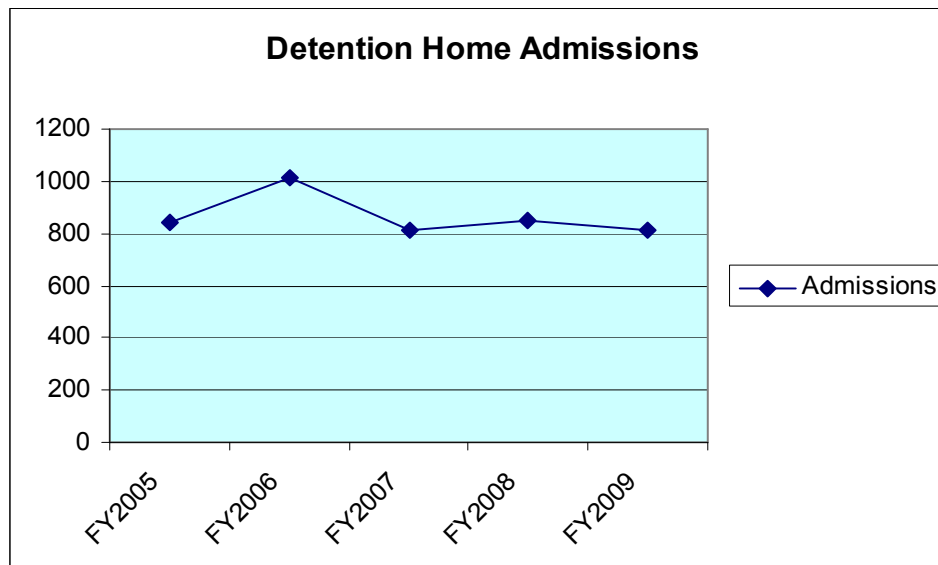
Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home

The Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home primarily serves youths from Chesterfield County and Colonial Heights. The average detainee in 2008 was male, aged 17 and African-American. Assault was the most common serious offense committed by juveniles admitted to the detention home prior to disposition. Admissions to the detention home decreased significantly in fiscal 2004 due to the implementation of the Detention Assessment Instrument, or DAI. The DAI is a screening tool used by Court Service Unit intake officers to guide detention decisions using objective criteria.

Admissions

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Admissions	844	1,013	812	851	810

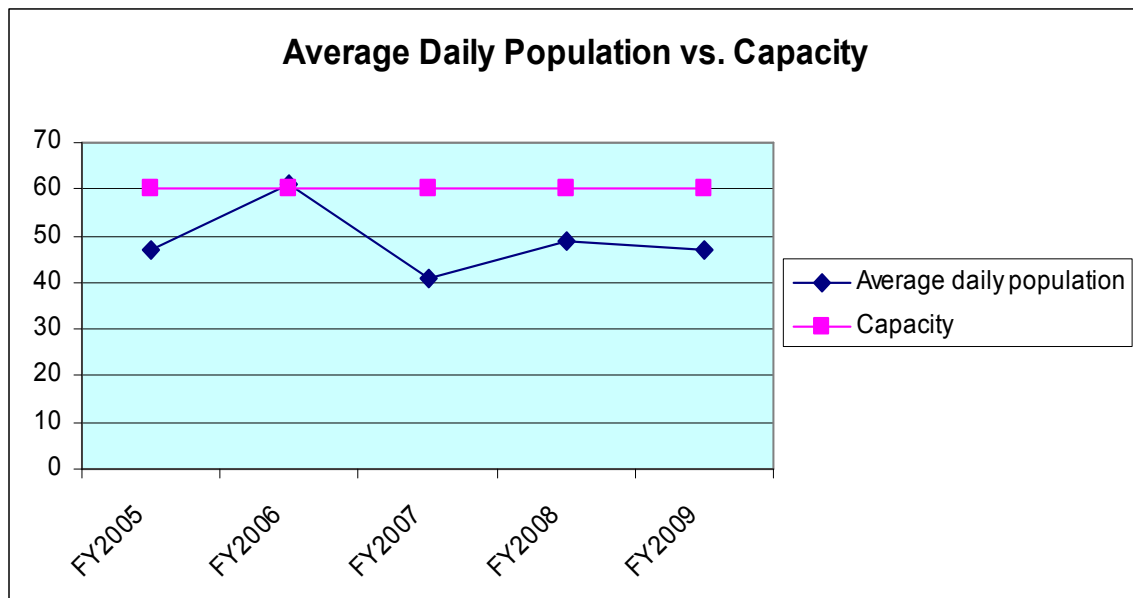
Source: Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home



Average Daily Population

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Average daily population	47	61	41	49	47

Source: Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home



Funded capacity is 60 beds.

Family Violence and Conflict

Some children live in homes where a parent is abused by a spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend. The number of domestic-related calls received by the Chesterfield County Police Department increased in 2007 but decreased in 2008.

The number of founded investigations for child abuse and neglect fell from 92 to 65, a decrease of 29 percent, between fiscal 2007 and 2008. One child died from abuse in fiscal 2008.

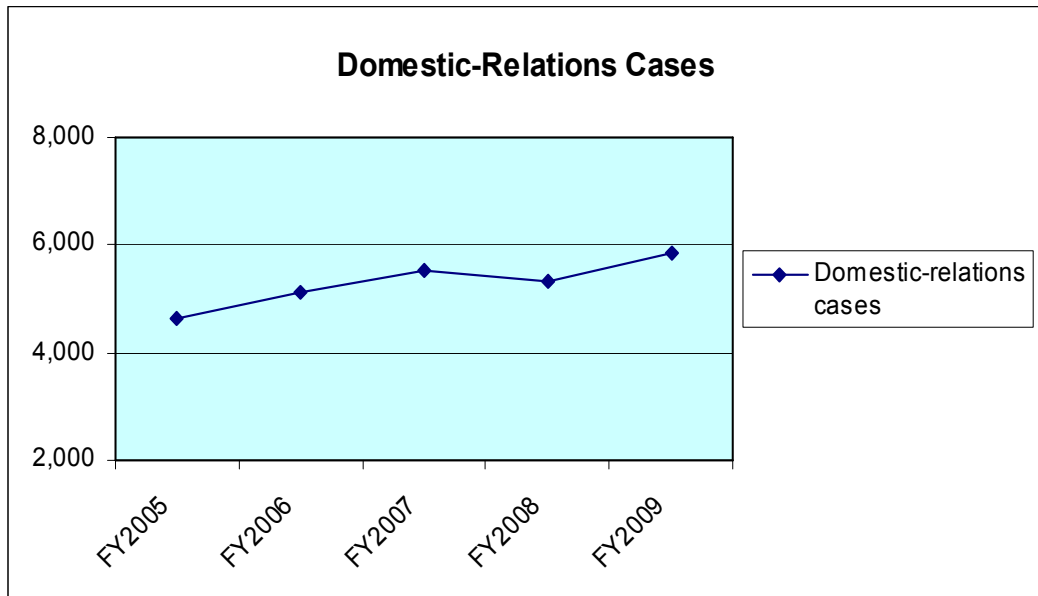
Children may be separated from their families for a variety of reasons. They may have been removed from their homes because of abuse or neglect and are currently living with foster parents. They may be in foster care for other reasons, or they may be living in residential treatment facilities on a short- or long-term basis due to emotional, behavioral or educational problems. The average number of children in foster care increased slightly between fiscal 2007 and 2008. The number of children or adolescents in residential treatment settings decreased slightly.

Domestic-Relations Cases*

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Domestic-relations cases	4,631	5,127	5,536	5,342	5,832

Source: 12th District Juvenile and Domestic Court Services Unit

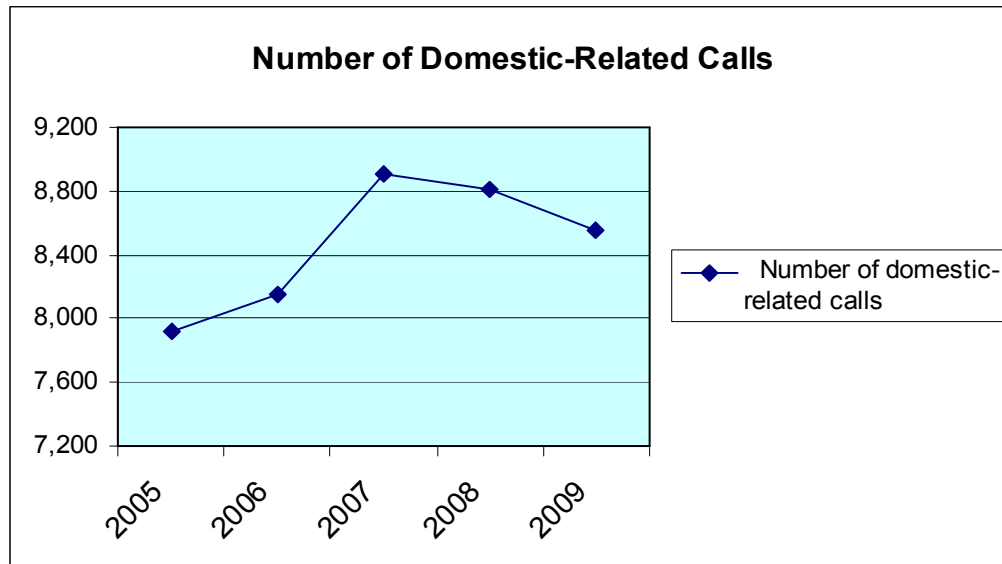
*The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court handles all domestic-relations cases, including child custody, visitation, child support and spousal abuse.



Domestic-Related Calls to Police

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of domestic-related calls	7,922	8,154	8,904	8,806	8,550

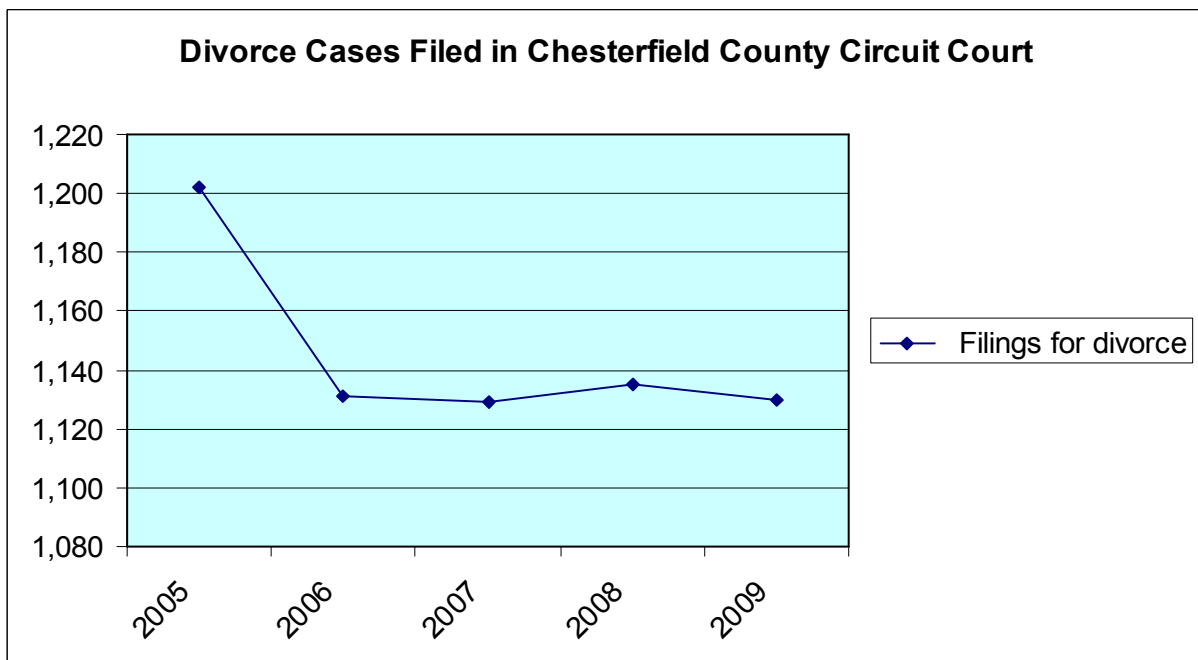
Source: Chesterfield County Police Department



Divorce Cases Filed in Chesterfield County Circuit Court

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Filings for divorce	1,202	1,131	1,129	1,135	1,130

Source: Supreme Court of Virginia, Circuit Court Caseload Reporting System



Child Abuse and Neglect* Chesterfield County

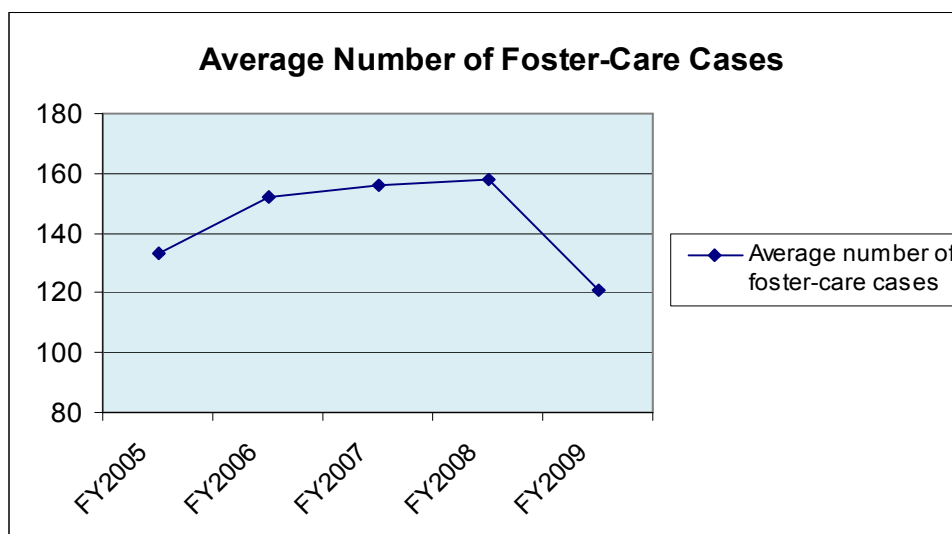
	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Number of complaints assigned to investigation or family assessment	756	888	850	871	*
Number of founded investigations	65	68	92	65	*
Number of unfounded investigations	87	85	74	85	*
Number of family assessments	604	735	684	721	*
Child fatalities from abuse/neglect	2	2	1	1	*

* During fiscal year 2003, the Virginia Department of Social Services implemented a Differential Response System in Child Protective Services for handling valid complaints of child abuse and neglect. The new system separates complaints into two categories: complaints that are investigated (a disposition of founded or unfounded is made); and complaints that receive a family assessment (no disposition is made). The FY2009 data was not available at the time the report was published.

Children in Foster Care Chesterfield County

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Average number of foster-care cases	133	152	156	158	121

Source: Chesterfield-Colonial Heights Department of Social Services



Interagency Services*

	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY2009
Total clients served by interagency services	284	277	306	320	300
Clients in residential treatment facilities**	109	100	125	120	70

Source: Chesterfield County Interagency Services

*Interagency Services provides oversight to the Comprehensive Services Act funds (local and state) by administering and monitoring services for youths with serious emotional or behavioral problems, including children in foster care and youths needing special-education services beyond the scope of the school system.

**Includes group homes and residential placements (including special education).



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